Fight on to the Last,
Drive the Blood Suckers
From the East!

Nippon Times

Fight, Defend and Win,
No Matter How Long
The Win

No. 15,848 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

JAPANESE TAKE CHUNGKING BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA

Hsiaochiawan on Shore Of Tungting Lake Reduced on Monday

ENEMY HIT HARD

Commander of 67th Army Taken Prisoner; Mopping Up Of Remnants Continued

Imperial Japanese units operating on the northern shores of Tungting Lake against the Chungking 29th corps army reduced at noon Sunday Hsiaochiawan, headquarters of the enemy 67th army, on the west shore of the lake, reports received here by Domei disclosed.

During the engagement, General Yu Nien-tsu, Commander of 67th army, and other leading officers were taken captive, reports added.

Other Japanese units operating in Hwajung sector, after smashing the main force of the newly organized Fifth Division at Tachengsu, today advanced to Wutsui, eight kilometers southeast of Nanhsiang, in pursuit of routed enemy troops fleeing toward Sanhsienhu.

Deals Severe Blow

Another Japanese unit which detoured southwest of Anhsiang to cut off the enemy retreat delivered a severe blow to the Chungking 77th Division on the night of May 8.

Meanwhile, the Japanese Forces are continuing mopping-up operations against about 10,000 Chungking troops under General Liu Paicheng in the Taihang range on the Shansi-Honan border regions.

After routing the Chungking remnants at Licheng in southeastern Shansi, the XX unit on May 8 annihilated about 300 Chungking troops at a point 16 kilometers northeast of Licheng.

The XX, XX and XX units which started their advance from Wusiang area, Shansi, at midnight on May 8 smashed about 150 Chungking forces at a point 17 kilometers northeast of Licheng.

The XX, XX, XX, and XX Units opening in the Honan provincial border extending their scope of operations, yesterday defeated a large number of Chungking troops in the neighborhood of Matien, headquarters of the 18th group army they captured 47 light machine-guns and other arms and ammunition as well as capturing 150 prisoners including several officers.

These units are now advancing south toward the Shehsien region.

The XX Unit, also operating in Honan, at dawn yesterday routed 500 Chungking troops at Shaolikou located 6 kilometers north of Hsunchikwan. Many arms and ammunition were seized. The same unit is now in hot pursuit of the fleeing Chungking remnants.

The XX and XX units are now cleaning up Chungking remnants in the region east of Shehsien, while the XX and XX units after reducing Kuhsien, one of the enemy bases of operations in Honan, are continuing mopping-up campaign against the Chungking remnants in the Shehsien area.

Nanking troops under command of General Chao Sui, cooperating with the Japanese Forces in the present campaign, at midnight on May 8 annihilated about 200 Communist troops at a point north of Tungyang-kwan in southeastern Shansi. These same troops yesterday attacked a Communist base at Wuchiahsun located north of Licheng.

They seized large quantities of provisions and fodder as well as arms and ammunition.

Surprised Landing

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

AT THE HUNAN FRONT.—An undisclosed Japanese unit made a surprise landing on the northern shore of Tungting Lake on Sunday morning after making a successful detour over a water route of more than 160 kilometers. Its landing has greatly helped other units operating in the Tungting delta zone to narrow the pincer movement on the enemy in the district south of a line connecting Anhsiang with Nanhsien.

The unit started its action in secret on a certain day of May. In about 150 boats, the unit threaded its way through a field of mines in the lake. During the subsequent

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Chiang 161st Division Employs Poison Gas But Crushed to Pieces

The enemy 161st division on the Hunan front resorted to poison gas warfare in a severe battle that raged between the midnight of Saturday and early Monday morning, according to a report from the Hunan front to Domei. When the enemy saw that Nanhsien was in imminent danger of being captured by Japanese, they quickly fled southward, and at Hohwa, 10 meters southwest of Nanhsien, they used poison gas to resist the Japanese units. This cowardly act in disregard of international law, however, was not successful before well-equipped Japanese troops who completely annihilated them.

FRESH HUNAN DRIVE PARALYZES ENEMY

Planned Skillfully and Completely Surprised Chiangsters, Says Officer

The meaning of the Hunan campaign in which Anhsiang was reduced by the Imperial Army Units at 4:35 a.m. on May 8, was explained in an informal statement issued on Monday by the chief of staff of the X X Unit which distinguished itself in the operation, according to an Anhsiang dispatch to Domei.

The statement was substantially as follows:

"The present campaign had been planned skillfully, and when it was actually launched it took the enemy by surprise.

"Our forces made a reserve use of the waterways and lakes of which there is quite a lot in the region and which the enemy had fondly thought would prove insurmountable difficulties for us.

"We took advantage of these natural obstacles to put us in a position to cut off the retreat of the enemy and prevent the enemy from meeting our advancing forces.

"We had powerful mobile units advance southward by utilizing the waterways. They marched as they crushed the enemy's strong defenses.

"We arranged for powerful units to march on both sides of the mobile units. We also saw to a detachment making a flank attack on the enemy.

"This was successful, and the enemy found it impossible to have the positions demonstrate their value.

"Our advancing operations were carried out so quickly and skillfully that the enemy troops were thrown into confusion. Their leaders, with the covering units which were demoralized altogether, were quick to escape over boats put together.

"Our forces entered the walled town of Anhsiang three days after they acted.

"More than 1,500 bodies left behind by the enemy were counted.

"The enemy forces which have been dealt a crushing blow in so short a time includes the crack units which are the sole hope of the army in the enemy's sixth war zone. There is no doubt about the considerable degree to which the defeat which has been incurred by the enemy in the campaign will affect Chungking's power for resisting Japan. The blow which has been dealt Chungking which is in a state of isolation is certain to prove fatal."

INDIANS DONATE TO R.C.

Grateful for Handling Letters to India

Domei

SHONAN, May 10.—As an expression of gratitude for services rendered by the Red Cross Society in Japan in acting as a medium in forwarding letters from India, Indian residents here have donated a sum of ¥1,000 to the Society, it was learned today.

The donation has been received by local authorities here who will take necessary steps to forward the money to the Red Cross Society in Japan.

HIS MAJESTY HONORS HEADS OF EDUCATION

Granted Audience to 64 Principals of Normal Schools on Monday

FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

Minister Okabe Explains Mission of Teachers and Aims Of Reforms

His Majesty the Emperor honored education officials on Monday by granting an audience to normal school and high officials of the Education Ministry.

There were 64 of the normal school principals so honored. It was the first Imperial audience which has been granted to normal school principals since the inauguration of the educational system.

The occasion of the Imperial audience was the three-day conference of normal school principals which started earlier in the day, the first to be called by the Education Ministry after the nation's educational system was reformed in face of the current situation.

At 10 a.m. the normal school principals, led by Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe and the bureau directors of the Education Ministry, visited the Imperial Palace. The audience was held in the West Ante-Chamber of the Palace. While in the presence of His Imperial Majesty the school principals and the officials who were with them made a vow to themselves to serve the state through education to the best of their ability.

Statement by Okabe

Later in the day Education Minister Okabe issued a statement about the honor done by His Imperial Majesty to education by granting an audience to normal school principals.

Returning to the Education Ministry from the Imperial Palace the school principals resumed the session.

In the afternoon the conferees heard Education Minister Okabe who gave instructions to guide normal school teachers in their work under the new scheme of things.

The rest of the time of the school principals in the afternoon session was taken up by a discussion of matters submitted by the National Education Bureau of the Education Ministry. From 5 p.m. the school principals were the guests of Education Minister Okabe at a dinner given at his official residence.

The new educational arrangement, which went into effect last month, is for every prefecture to have one normal school with departments for men and women and for principals and teachers in the schools to be elevated in status to either of chokunin or sonin rank.

Explains Reform Moves

Education Minister Okabe in his address to the assembled normal school teachers explained the reforms which have been effected in the nation's educational system, and spoke at length about the role to be played by education in the achievement of national ends.

He held that every school teacher owes it to the state to train and educate people so that they may be equal to the great occasions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Education Minister Okabe began by explaining the idea which impelled the Education Ministry to reform the nation's educational system.

He said he did not see any reason why education should be as it has been at a time when all other things, national defense, politics, economics, and industry, are getting changed to be fit for the new conditions which have been in evidence since the outbreak of hostilities.

There are tasks before Japan's educational circles, he went on, and the most important and most urgent of them all is to see that the people have all the education which is required in people who are going to give the lead to the peoples and races of Greater East Asia.

Right Attitude

The rest of the Education Minister's address dealt with the attitude to be followed by school teachers, notably persons teaching in the normal schools, in performing their duties. "The teachers," he said "have got to have a keen sense of the role they are expected to play in the realization of Japan's object in the

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Young Filipinos Picked To Study in Japan; Vargas Jr. Included

Domei

MANILA, May 10.—After careful selection, 26 Filipino youths have been chosen by the Japanese Military Administration here to study in Japan, it was disclosed today. After finishing their courses in Japan, they will become leaders in the guidance of the new Filipino generation. Among the students are two sons of Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission and the son of Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of the Department of the Interior.

REICH MAY LAUNCH LANDING ON BRITAIN

Possibility Great If Enemy Should Attempt Invasion of Europe, Swedish Paper Says

Dealing with the question of a possible anti-Axis landing on Europe, the Swedish paper Dags Posten, in an editorial on Sunday pointed out that should such a landing attempt be made there was a great possibility that the German Forces would simultaneously launch landing operations on the British mainland, thus isolating the invading anti-Axis forces on the seas and completely crushing and annihilating them, according to a Stockholm May 9 report to Domei.

At the same time, reports reaching Madrid revealed that preparations for unlawful landings on the Portuguese-owned Azores and Cape Verde Islands had been completed in Brazil.

The editorial in the Dags Posten declared as follows:

Britain's Position

"The position of Britain is such that it cannot afford to have an anti-Axis invasion of Europe put off any longer. The British only look forward to landing operations on western Europe. That is because only by an occupation of the German bases in Holland, Belgium and France can the threat of the German submarines be eliminated, and if that cannot be done Britain will fall and the end will come to the British Empire.

"However, the chances for anti-Axis landings on western Europe to succeed are slim; not only that but much blood will have to be spilled in the operations. With the possibility of an anti-Axis landing on western Europe there is also the great possibility of a German landing on Britain. A German landing on Britain is not out of the question, the German Forces having the whole of Europe as one tremendous fortress behind them. A crushing German assault, with planes and submarines equipped with new weapons, upon airfields and ports in Britain is also a matter of great possibility.

Possible Dangers

"If such a German counter-attack against the anti-Axis forces' flank is carried out, coordinated with the time when the crack forces of the anti-Axis are aboard their transports, then a situation extremely dangerous to the anti-Axis forces will arise. If the German Forces occupy, even temporarily, the ports and harbors in Britain, then the fleet invading western Europe and 500,000 anti-Axis troops will be cut off from the British mainland and will have to let the sea decide their fate. While they are thus stranded it will be certain that the German submarines, torpedo planes, and bomber squadrons will annihilate them."

Further, according to reports reaching Madrid from Brazzaville in

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YASUDA TELLS WHY JAPANESE CAN BOMB U.S.

New Chief of Army Aviation Says Possibility Is Based on Technical Grounds

SCORES FOE PROPAGANDA

Nippon Will Continue to Maintain Initiative in Aerial Fighting, Assures General

The possibility of bombing the American mainland by Japanese planes is based on technical grounds and as such, is different from the possibility of bombing raids on Tokyo by American planes which the United States authorities are propagandizing with much fanfare, it was emphasized by Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda who was newly appointed Inspector-General of Army Aviation and concurrently Director-General of the Army Aviation Headquarters succeeding General Kenji Doihara, in a recent press interview, according to the Asahi.

Queried about his plans, Lieutenant-General Yasuda declared that he will faithfully follow the established principles of the Imperial Army and strive to materialize the already planned schemes.

Time for Action

"It is not the time," said the new Chief of the Army Aviation, "for me to scrutinize the conditions of the enemy deliberately, and to continue fighting on a new strategy mapped out on the basis of new judgments. In a word, it is time to act decisively, not to deliberate and hesitate."

With regard to America's bombastic propaganda to the effect that tremendous numbers of aircraft are being produced and many aviators trained, the Lieutenant-General sarcastically said that the United States is announcing the astronomical figures of aircraft and airmen because she has nothing else to boast of.

"Of course," Lieutenant-General Yasuda continued, "not all of America's propaganda may be false. It must be noted, however, that Japan has been and is holding the initiative in aerial warfare, in spite of the numerical superiority which has been in the hands of the enemy air force.

U.S. Plans Unsuccessful

"Evidently, the United States, relying on its productivity, is planning to defeat Japan by a war of attrition. The actual war results, however, have invariably proved contrary to its wishful expectations.

"Japan's stand is in maintaining an impregnable position and I am responsible for this goal. In order to maintain the initiative in aerial fighting against the enemy's numerical superiority, it is imperative to secure essential numbers of aircraft. In this respect, you can rest assured.

"As for the production of aircraft in the United States, a total of 5,000 planes were built in January, this year, of which 65 per cent are fighters. In February, the total increased to 5,500, of which 4,100 are fighters. The production increased to 6,200 aircraft in March.

Need Not Be Frightened

"It is, of course, unwise to ignore the enormous numbers of American airplanes, but we need not be frightened by the mere numerical superiority. We have just to maintain enough numbers of planes to counter the enemy's potentiality."

Questioned about the efficiency of the Japanese and American aircraft,

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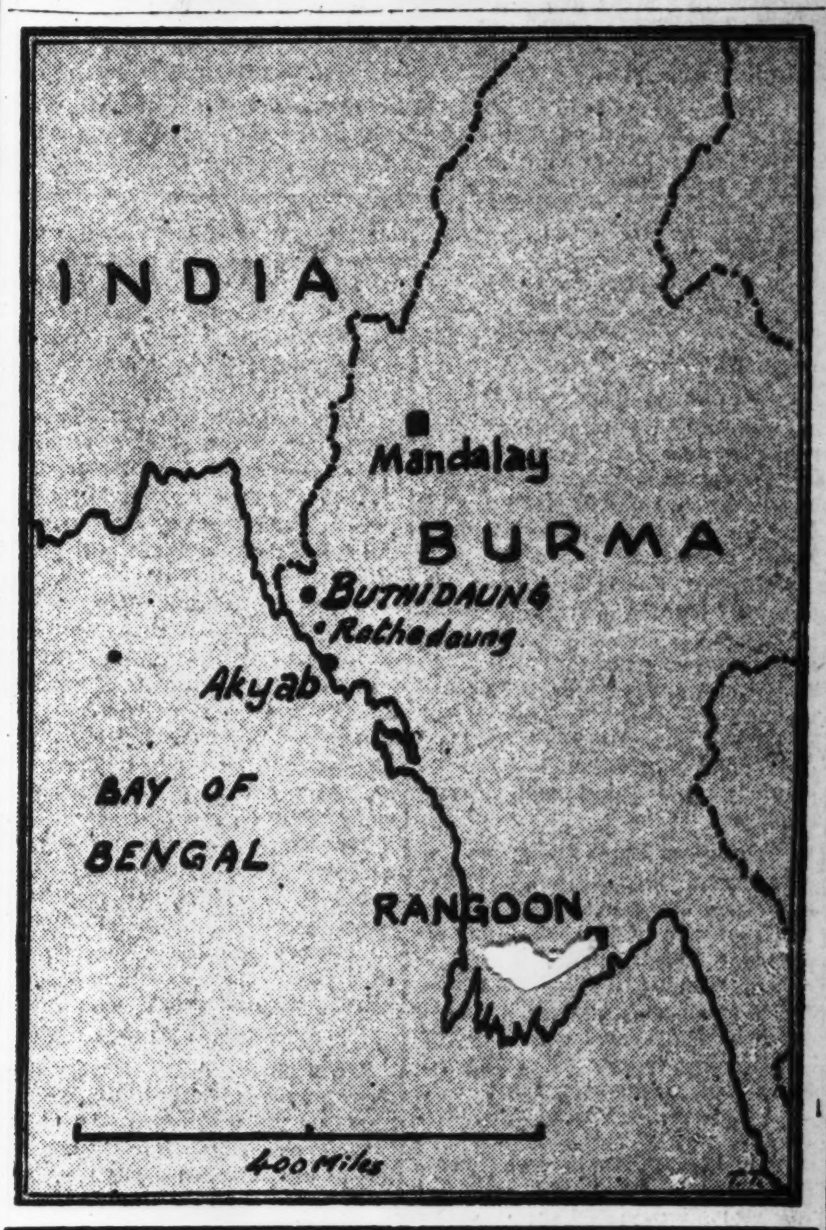
NIPPON ARMY OCCUPIES BUTHIDAUNG IN BURMA; MOPPING-UP CONTINUES



Enemy Base in Upper Reaches of Mayu River Reduced

ANNOUNCED MONDAY

Hostile Sources Admit Superiority of Imperial Forces in Fighting

The occupation of Buthidaung in the upper reaches of the Mayu River in Burma by Japanese Army Forces on Saturday was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

The announcement follows:

"Imperial Japanese Army Forces at 7 p.m. on May 8 penetrated into Buthidaung in the upper reaches of the Mayu River and after severe fighting occupied it. A mopping-up operation is now going on."

Retreat Is Admitted

Following the official revelation made by the headquarters of the British Expeditionary Forces in India on Sunday, admitting the withdrawal of the British units in the Buthidaung zone to points west and northwest of Buthidaung, successive reports confirming the British retreat have been made by various news mediums, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

The British Broadcasting Corporation said that under the menace of the Japanese Forces that have captured key-points along the Buthidaung-Maungdaw highway and are threatening to smash British positions in this area, the British forces in this area were forced to retire.

According to reports of the Reuter news agency from New Delhi, the British retreat from the Buthidaung area was disclosed as follows:

As the result of the furious bombardment made by powerful units of the Imperial Forces on the Buthidaung-Maungdaw highway with trench mortars, completely severing the anti-Axis forces in the Buthidaung area from Maungdaw, the British forces were forced to flee from this area.

The Japanese Forces maintained absolute supremacy over the anti-Axis forces throughout the difficult operations, undaunted by the rugged topography and the retaliation of the anti-Axis forces.

The reasons for the anti-Axis failure in the Arakan campaign can be enumerated as follows:

1. The failure of recapturing Akyab due to lack of shipping bottoms.

2. The difficulty of supplying the forces at the rear, due to sudden rainstorms which impeded transportation.

Anti-Axis Support Weak

3. The failure of disturbing the communications of the Japanese Forces with their supporters at the rear, due to the ineffectiveness of the anti-Axis naval and air forces.

4. The replacement of anti-Axis soldiers who were plagued with malaria, with recruits who were not acquainted with the topography of the Buthidaung area.

U.S. WARSHIP FIRES ON HOKKAIDO RANCH

No Damage Caused by Submarine's Bombardment on Sunday Night

An enemy submarine shelled a pasture in the vicinity of Horobetsu village in the Hokkaido at 11:40 p.m. on Sunday with no damage done to the place, according to an announcement of the Northern Army Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The announcement follows:

"Bombardment was made by an enemy submarine on a pasture in the neighborhood of Horobetsu village, Horobetsu-gun, in the Hokkaido at 11:40 p.m. on May 9. No damage, however, was caused to our side."

No Damage Done

A United States submarine in bombarding the eastern coast of the Hokkaido evidently aimed at producing some moral effect since all it accomplished in the way of damage was the boring of a hole or two at a ranch in the village of Horobetsu, according to Domei.

The United States war leaders have grown more and more desperate with the lapse of time, American arms being so miserably defeated on land, sea and air before the irresistible onslaught of the Japanese from the Aleutians to the north to the Solomons to the south, forfeiting the confidence of the people at home and seeing only a bleak and black future before them. Consequently, they have frantically sought to vindicate the pitifully tarnished honor of American arms—by attacking Japanese hospital ships with aircraft or submarine and committing other barbarities forbidden by wartime international law. On the other hand, they are planning to conduct air raids on the Japanese homeland in order to disturb the rear of its fighting lines.

On May 9 one of their submarines appeared off the eastern coast of the Hokkaido and fired blindly at a ranch nearby. The shells fell on the pasture ground and bore a hole or two without causing any other damage or any casualty whatever. Thus the enemy is generally regarded as merely having made an attempt at nerve warfare, all of a piece with the indiscriminate bombing of open European cities and of Burma and China by Anglo-American airmen, without any military objective.

The inhabitants of the village are reported to be amused by the fact that after such a desperate attempt the American submarine has accom-

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BARBAROUS ACTION OF U.S. FLIERS HIT

Italians Denounce Strafing of Non-Combatant Women and Children

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, May 9.—An American pilot who had been taken prisoner at Grosseto after participating in a raid in which many women and children were killed in the streets and in a playground by machine-gun fire declared that he had only obeyed orders. This declaration confirms the fact that the commanders of the United States air-raiders have approved such a barbarous way of fighting against defenseless non-combatants.

Commenting on the same fact, the Italian journal, Messaggero, writes that the Yankee flyers as well as their leaders fall under the level of the lowest cowardly bandits in Italian consideration.

Such a crime committed by atrocious Americans, however, has only served to provoke limitless hatred in the hearts of the Italian people and increased the strength of defense and offense of the nation in the current war. This is the only result which the Yankee criminals have achieved, the paper said.

Explosive Pencil Thrown

The Messaggero today published in its front page the pictures of a five-year old boy, Francesco Romano, whose left hand had been mutilated by the explosion of an "explosive pencil" which he picked up in the Reggio-Calabria Street.

The explosive pencil had been thrown by American aviators during the recent air raid. The pictures bear a clear evidence to the atrocious nature of Yankee pilots who resort to any sort of trickery.

It is recalled that such a dastardly character of Americans had already been demonstrated during the machine-gun attacks carried out against defenseless women and children at Grosseto and the bombing of hospital ships. All Italian journals once again bitterly denounced such a cowardly crime committed by lawless Yankee pilots.

The Tribuna recently published the details of the explosive gadgets which the Anglo-American pilots dropped in Italy and which caused many casualties, especially among the children.

These explosive gadgets, according to the journal, are of three types, namely, pencils, fountain pens and boxes.

The pencil-shaped explosives are formed with a metal pipe from 10

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THAILAND WILL ISSUE GOLD BONDS ON JUNE 24

Domei

BANGKOK, May 10.—On the occasion of the Constitutional Memorial Day on June 24, the Central Bank of Thailand will issue gold bonds, it was announced by the Government today.

According to the management, the gold bonds will aggregate 30,000,000 bahts and carry an interest rate of 3 per cent per annum. The bonds are redeemable in eight years in gold bullion at the rate of 15 grams per 86 bahts, it was revealed.

The new bonds will be sold in four denominations of 50 bahts, 100 bahts, 1,000 bahts and 10,000 bahts.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, May 11, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Currency-Building Expedited

ASAHI.—The Greater East Asia monetary sphere is steadily being built up amid the smoke of gunfire. The signing of the contract between the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Mengchiang for credit extension to the amount of ¥100,000,000 by the Japanese bank to the latter marks another step forward in that work of construction, which has been undertaken since last year in the course of which credits were given the Central Reserve Bank of China, the Finance Ministry of Thailand and the Federal Reserve Bank of China. The move is evidence not only of the progress of Mengchiang itself but of Greater East Asia as a whole. The radial formation of a monetary network with the Bank of Japan as the pivotal center is seen to have made a most salutary development.

As can be seen in the regulation of the Manchoukuo monetary system, announced on the day previous to the credit contract, each link in the chain of co-prosperity nations is developing independently and autonomously but is being linked by factors of great historic significance and are progressing together as something higher, in the Hegelian dialectical order. At such a time we must do our utmost to improve the

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SEVERSKY ATTACKS U.S. WAR STRATEGY

Military Leaders Not Laying Stress on Importance of Airplanes

Denouncing the antiquated war policy of the United States leaders, Major Alexander P. de Seversky, airplane designer and noted American commentator on aviation, writes in the April 30 issue of the British journal, Daily Mail, that the victory for the Axis in the current war lies in the construction of a really powerful air arm, a Lisbon dispatch to Domei reported on Monday.

In a lengthy article entitled: "Asphyxiated American Air Arm," Seversky severely takes to task the military leaders of the United States for their underestimation of the importance of air power in modern warfare and advocates the strengthening of the American air force to the utmost by making it independent of the United States army. Unless this is done, he says, the United States will never be able to win the war.

It is generally supposed that the point of view of the air arm first proponents has been accepted by the war leaders of the United States but Seversky finds that they still regard such a contention as a scandalous heterodoxy or even heresy.

U.S. Quality Poor

The United States has made improvement in the design of aircraft and is turning out really excellent planes, he concedes, but qualitatively American planes have not yet attained the level of the British or German craft.

These improved types of planes, moreover, are being used merely as supplementary arms of the army and navy, and in this respect American strategy has not yet emerged from its shell of tradition and 'red tape.' The American air force has not yet evolved any definite policy for securing the air power over enemy territory or for attacking the vital positions of the enemy.

The United States, unlike Britain, has no separate air arm. The army air corps, the navy air corps and the marine air corps are under a criss-crossed system of command, so that they are operating at cross purposes under vague plans. The conflict over jurisdictions has not yet been settled, the army and navy competiting with each other for control of land-based air forces.

This internal dissension within the American air arm is not accidental. It cannot be eliminated merely by goodwill or cooperation between the different air forces. Moreover, most of the American fighters cannot make the high altitudes necessary for a general air offensive and even the "flying fortresses" can carry only one-third the bomb load of the up-to-date British bombers.

Public Still Waiting

The Washington Government has been boasting ever since the outbreak of the second World War that the United States would design new types of planes that would make the Germans faint with astonishment but the American people have awaited for this miracle to happen in vain.

All the defects of America-made planes are due to the outmoded strategic plans of the United States army and navy, Seversky points out. "So long as aircraft are dependent on the development of the army and navy, they can make no real progress," he declared.

That the air commanders have no voice in the planning of strategy is clearly manifested in the outcome. The operations of the air force are at all times based on the land and sea campaign plans and made only supplementary to them.

The urgent necessity is not simply to recognize the importance of the air aim but for a complete overhauling of the antiquated American military structure so that the air force may have as much rights and powers as the army and navy are at present exercising.

Ways to Win

In the past, it was thought that there were two ways in which a nation could be defeated. One was to annihilate the military strength of the enemy, which could be accomplished, in the last analysis, only by a bayonet charge. The other was to blockade and lay the enemy country under siege so that it would be slowly suffocated and starved out. But there is still a third way. That is to destroy the arms, stores of ammunition and the sources of supply of the enemy country on their very home soil, thereby disarming the enemy.

As a blockading force, the air arm is much more powerful than the navy. The air arm can blockade the enemy at their own inner front and strike terror into the enemy people until their armed resistance becomes impossible. The modern development in aviation has made such uses of the air arm possible but the war leaders of the United States have only a superficial knowledge of aviation, so that the efficiency of the air arm is being artificially restricted.

The Pacific today is definitely a theater of air war. All operations are primarily concentrated on the capture of air bases, the land and sea forces being relegated to the subsidiary positions of defenders and suppliers of the captured air bases. But the general view is that the Pacific is a theater of the old type of land and sea war and the American war leaders are arbitrarily assigning the army and navy to two territories, all the strategy being squeezed into the antique mould of pre-aviation warfare.

If the United States war leaders abandoned their obsolete policy and really adopted the view that the air force is a decisive war arm, concentrating their resources on the strengthening of the air arm, a great future will await America.

Cover Large Area

If a powerful air war strategy is decided, the military system reorganized and voice given to the air force, the United States will have two big tasks to accomplish. It must safeguard all the American positions throughout the world with all its present arms and then inflict decisive blows on the enemy home country by means of large-scale air attacks.

"In order to build up such a huge air force, it will take at least two years," Seversky asserted. "But let those who despair of achieving the work because of the long time factor consider that such a plan had been urged on the United States authorities by advocates of air strength from the remote past.

"It is curious that those who can nonchalantly go about the planning of a huge naval building program that will take five to six years hesitate at building up an air force because it will take two or three years.

"It is more curious still to consider that even if such a huge naval building program were completed on schedule, those huge ships will not be able even to approach the enemy shore."

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Death Message to Enemy

From peaks in the Taihang range in North China artillery units of the Imperial Army Forces are bombarding the enemy positions, as shown in the photograph. (Passed by the War Ministry)

Yasuda Tells Why Japanese Can Bomb U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

in connection with the fact that Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia recently complained over the huge losses suffered by the anti-Axis air forces, Lieutenant-General Yasuda stated:

"Probably, Curtin was most bitterly shocked by the recent devastating attack on Port Darwin by Japanese bomber-fighter formations. In that raid, Japanese planes smashed the new-type Spitfires, pride of the Royal Air Force, which were manned by pilots who had had the experience of aerial duels with German airplanes.

American Boast Ridiculous

"According to recent information, American authorities are boasting that they will build planes with engines of 2,500 horse-power. It is ridiculous that they should be talking much about such a scheme at this juncture, for Japan has already constructed and is now using more efficient and powerful engines.

"Americans are fond of boasting of the efficiency of respective machines but on the battle-fields, the efficiency of respective planes does not prove the real strength. What is of importance in actual fighting is the proper combination of the efficiency of aircraft and the discipline and spiritual strength of the pilots who man them. A man with a long spear cannot always beat his opponent equipped with a shorter spear. The question lies in the skill of the men who use the weapon.

Another Factor

"The proper combination of men and the machines they use is further supplemented by the ground crew who are engaged in the tasks of keeping the planes in the best condition and reporting on weather. The real might of an air force is fully displayed only when the efficiency of pilots, airplanes and the ground crew works as a whole for one and the same object. Herein lies the factor for which we can be confident in the superiority of our Air Force.

"A fine blade can display its worth only when it is used by a skilful fencer. Our enemy may be able to produce fine weapons but without skilful and efficient men to use them, these weapons will prove meaningless.

"Thus, the training of men and the investigation on machinery are in inseparable relationship. Significant in this connection is the fact that the Inspectorate-General of the Army Aviation of Japan, which manages the training of pilots, and the Army Aviation Headquarters, which is in charge of research and production of aircraft, are so placed as to form a single body. The set-up is, as it were, to make fine blades and train skilful fencers simultaneously. By virtue of this set-up, the exhaustive fighting spirit can be accumulated."

Training of Pilots

Asked to air his view regarding the training of pilots, the Lieutenant-General declared:

"The propaganda for the spreading of air-mindedness has been carried out successfully and as a result, hundreds of thousands of patriotic youth now burn with their aspiration for the air and their love of motherland. The problem at the present moment is how to establish a method for the training of expert aviators.

"There is a touching episode in this connection. A healthy and clever second-year class student of a middle school expressed his hope to enter the Army Youth Pilot School, to his father, who, however, did not allow his son to do so on the ground that the latter had better matriculate at the Preparatory Course of the Military Academy so that he might become an officer. The boy said that he had no wish to attain distinction and that he hoped to serve the State as early as possible, thus finally persuading his father. I was very much impressed by this story.

One of Steps Taken

"That the age limit for entrance to the Youth Pilots School has been lowered by one year is one of the steps taken to open the path for such patriotic youths like this."

Reminding the speaker of the fact that Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Office, recently alluded to the possibility of Japanese planes bombing America, a newspaperman asked for a comment. Thereupon, Lieutenant-General Yasuda emphatically declared:

"Ours is based on technical grounds and is unlike the American propaganda concerning the scheme of bombing Tokyo by U.S. planes."

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HONGKONG CURRENCY REGULATIONS BARED

All Transactions in Future Must Be Carried Out in Military Scrip

Domei

HONGKONG, May 10.—Details of the Government-General Decree prohibiting the circulation of the Hongkong dollar as from June 1 are as follows:

1. The circulation of the Hongkong dollar will be prohibited as from June 1, 1943.
2. No restriction will be placed on the taking-out of the Central Reserve Bank of China note, Hongkong dollar and old Fapi (from Hongkong area).
3. The carrying in of currencies shall require permission of the Governor-General except that of military scrip not exceeding ¥200, or the Central Reserve Bank of China note not exceeding the amount corresponding to ¥200 in value.
4. Those possessing Hongkong dollars are required to exchange them for military scrip by May 31, 1943.
5. Debts incurred in the old Hongkong dollar shall be paid back in military scrip.
6. Deposits in Hongkong dollar at banks shall be converted to deposits in military scrip by May 31, 1943.
7. The exchange rate of the military scrip against the Hongkong Dollar will stand at 1 of the former against 4 of the latter.

Reich May Launch Landing on Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

French Congo, it is said that the Brazilian forces are preparing to occupy the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, both Portuguese possessions, as a stepping stone for the formation of a second front in Europe. The substance of the reports received in Madrid is as follows:

Will Play Big Role

"The occupation of the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands is expected to play an important role in the formation of the anti Axis forces' second front in Europe, and according to declarations made in well informed quarters, preparations have been already completed in Brazil to send a large number of troops there. It is the opinion of the same quarters that it is clear that these troops will not only be sent to Casablanca and Dakar, but because they are of the same race and speak the same language as the inhabitants of the various islands in the Atlantic, they will be used as occupation units of the islands in the Atlantic.

"Meanwhile, it is said that the American government is applying pressure on the Portuguese government concerning the occupation of these islands. It is also understood that Britain is supporting America's measures, basing its reasons on the existing British Portuguese treaties. Indications are that America intends to sever the Azores from Portugal and to establish an indepedent Azores republic."

Japanese Art Discussed

BERLIN.—A very interesting lecture on Japanese art and its place in the life of the Japanese people was given by Professor Dr. Otto Kuemmel, Director-General of the Berlin State Museums.

Finland Saves Fuel

HELSINKI.—During the past winter Finland saved from 30 to 40 per cent of fuel as compared with the average in preceding years.

His Majesty Honors Heads Of Education

(Continued from Page 1)

war which is the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It is a good thing to look for knowledge abroad. But knowledge about things abroad will be no good to us unless we have a very good knowledge of the fundamental character of our country. There was a time when we were apt to make the mistake of thinking that we would be promoting the development of our country by copying Western countries. It would be a dream impossible of realization to think that Western things taken without questioning them will be helpful to us in attaining national ends.

Role of Education

"Education has a very important role to play in the consummation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The people have to be so educated that they will be looked up to by the peoples of Greater East Asia as their leaders in the material and moral fields. If they should fail to be high in the estimation of other peoples in East Asia we should have little hope of realizing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The school teachers, especially normal school teachers, have a great responsibility. I am anxiously desirous of seeing them do their very best to perform their functions which have great bearing on the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is our ultimate object in the war."

Barbarous Action Of U.S. Fliers Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

to 12 centimeters long and at one end, they have, like ordinary automatic pencils, a clip. When this clip is touched, the detonator acts and an explosion follows.

Like Ordinary Fountain Pen

The fountain pen explosive has the same appearance of the ordinary fountain pen, the difference being that the former is made of metal painted black. When one tries to remove the cap, the detonator touches the explosive which fills the pen and an explosion takes place.

The box explosives are made of metal and are five centimeters in diameter and resemble the boxes used for candy. When one tries to open the box, an explosion takes place, because the cover is connected by a spring with a detonator for the explosive.

Mitsukoshi Chief Dies

Kurashi Kitada, 61, president and managing director of Mitsukoshi, Limited, died Monday at 2:30 a.m. of cerebral apoplexy at his home in Shiba-ku. The deceased entered the Mitsukoshi firm in 1916.

300,000 Fruit Trees Sent

ROVNO.—Three hundred thousand fruit trees have been sent from the Ukraine to the Reich since 1942.

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EAST ASIA MINISTER ARRIVES IN MANILA

Greeted on Arrival by Vargas, Murata

Domei

MANILA, May 10.—Leaving Davao early this morning, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, who is on a tour of inspection in the Southern Regions arrived here at 12:02 p.m. today.

Minister Aoki was greeted by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, Shozo Murata, Supreme Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration, Japanese Army and Navy leaders in the Philippines and other Japanese as well as Filipino officials.

After the exchange of greetings, Minister Aoki and his suite drove to the Manila Hotel.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

circulation of money and goods throughout the sphere.

The way the Bank of Mengchiang has come has not been easy. The greater the difficulties conquered the greater the value of the economic stability now gained, and that promises a further development in the future. Not only the Bank of Mengchiang, but the whole of Greater East Asia has come through a thorny way, and will continue, to cut through until victory. That the Bank of Mengchiang has come to have direct ties with the Bank of Japan not only means that the two banks have become truly bound together, but also that the whole of Greater East Asia has been brought closer and bettered.

It happens that America and Britain are deliberating on the question of currency after the war, a question which will not and cannot arise, and are showing themselves opposed, each desiring to have it solved in a manner favorable to it. While these countries are thinking out the question of what is to be done in the field of currency in order to create a condition under which they will be dominant over other nations and races, the nations of Greater East Asia are proceeding quietly with the work of establishing a currency system common to them all. This is a fact which speaks for itself. It will enable one to form an idea as to the direction in which Greater East Asia is developing. It is easy to see that this is disturbing to America and Britain.

Tojo's Gift Delivered

Domei

MANILA, May 10.—Leon G. Quinto, Mayor of Manila, today was a happy recipient of a beautiful cloissone flower vase which was a gift from Prime Minister Hideki Tojo who recently visited Manila. The vase was presented to Mayor Quinto this morning by the Japanese Military Administrator at the City Hall.

Japanese Take Chungking Base In Central China

(Continued from Page 1)

several days of sailing some boats struck a shoal, while others went on safely. At Sapanchow the unit was attacked by enemy troops. The Japanese troops landed there temporarily and after a severe fighting annihilated the enemy.

The unit resumed its journey and landed near Nantso on Sunday morning. As a result, about 2,000 enemy troops have been completely trapped awaiting their fate to be annihilated.

U.S. Warship Fires On Hokkaido Ranch

(Continued from Page 1)

plished nothing more than perhaps scaring a few cows and pigs that might have been grazing nearby. They consider it only natural that such attempts should be made by the American war leaders in their frantic efforts to allay the mounting resentment of the people over the manner in which they are conducting the war and are expressing the determination shared by all Japanese further to strengthen the defenses of the country against such guerilla agitations by the distracted enemy.

Concerning the bombardment of the Japanese mainland by an American submarine, a staff officer of the Northern Army Headquarters made the following statement on Monday:

"Concerning the bombardment case of the enemy submarine, we had expected such a thing and there is nothing much to be surprised about. The enemy clearly aimed at nerve warfare and if such a thing can make us nervous then it must be said that we have been caught in the enemy's scheme. Such a thing is also possible in the future so every one of the people must hold firmly a belief in absolute victory and drive forward in his given duty. As has been already announced there was absolutely no damaged one whatsoever, and not even one pane of glass was broken in the residences in that area. The only thing done was that holes were made in the pasture."

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AMBASSADOR TANI LEAVES FOR NEW POST IN NANKING

Stopped Over at Ujiyamada To Report Assumption of Office at Ise Shrines

Masayuki Tani, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, left Tokyo by train for his new post in the Chinese capital on Monday morning.

The Ambassador was scheduled to stop-over at Ujiyamada en route to Nanking to report assumption of his new office at the Ise Grand Shrines.

Ambassador Tani is expected to arrive at Nanking on May 15.

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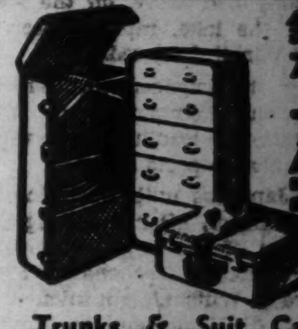

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PORT MORESBY RAID VIVIDLY DESCRIBED

Great Victory Scored by Japanese in Attack on April 12 Vividly Described

Another link was added to the chain of victories scored by planes of the Japanese Naval Air Force in the Southwestern Pacific when, on April 12, a large-scale raid was carried out on Port Moresby, in New Guinea. In the attack, the Japanese Wild Eagles of the Navy scored unparalled achievements, blasting a large number of large and small enemy planes which were neatly lined up on three airfields, as well as sinking one enemy ship in the harbor.

Vividly describing the thrilling encounters of the Japanese airmen, Michitaro Takeda, member of the Navy Press Corps, who accompanied the flyers on their flight of destruction, sends the following account of the battle from an undisclosed base in the South Pacific under date of May 1.

April 12 was made memorable for the large-scale air raid on Port Moresby, completely fortified and supplied with adequate air forces in view of its importance as the gateway to Australia. The enemy who had experienced bitter reverses in the Battle off Florida and lost many transports on the eastern coast of New Guinea, never dreamed of such a large-scale air attack against Port Moresby.

Enemy in Constant Fear

The enemy's constant fear of the Japanese airmen was verified by their aerial maneuvers upon a certain Japanese base by several flying fortresses on the morning of April 12. What an ironical coincidence it was that our great formation hopped off from a certain base just about the time that the enemy planes had finished their bombing attacks. The enemy airmen on board the four-engined planes, who were intoxicated by their bombing attack left for their base with spoils of chicken and pigs without the slightest anticipation of their own danger.

The combined formation of Japanese fighters and bombers sped toward New Guinea. The planes had to cross the Owen Stanley Mountains some 4,000 to 5,000 meters high running from east to west, in order to reach their destination. On that special day the entire mountain area was enveloped in thick clouds. It was extremely dangerous to pass through the dense clouds. However, nothing daunted, the men of courage and valiant spirit pierced into the thickest of the clouds. They were up so high that they were shivering from cold. The glass window became covered with ice and the inhalers were frozen. They had to maintain the high altitude for fear they might hit the mountain summit, then completely concealed by the clouds. Grinding their teeth, they suceeded in passing through the layers of clouds and finally reached the southern coast of the island. Overhead hung 10,000 meter-thick clouds, and below, Port Moresby was visible between shreds of clouds. Availing themselves of the clouds, the planes winged west and then were above Port Moresby. Everything looked quiet, no anti-aircraft guns were in action and all the enemy planes were neatly lined up on three airfields. Also, one large-sized merchantman was lying at anchor in the harbor. No better preys could be wished for. Each bomber formation dashed toward its objective escorted by fighter formations.

Enveloped in Smoke

No sooner had the bombers started releasing their loads before the airfields became completely enveloped in smoke. Both the large and small-sized planes arranged neatly on the airfields were blown off the ground and two white columns as high as 2,000 meters sprang up, followed by deafening explosions. The ship in the harbor was sunk with one sure hit. The unparalleled achievements were thus completed within no time.

The enemy, stupefied by the surprise bombing attack, began firing the anti-aircraft guns. After the signal indicating the completion of bombing was issued, enemy fighters, composed of Aero Cobra P-30s, Lockheed P-38s, and Curtiss P-40s, appeared in the sky. The Japanese fighters went into action and a violent and intense aerial combat ensued over Port Moresby. The enemy fighters persistently closed in upon the Japanese bombers, while the Japanese airmen on their part engaged the enemy planes in fierce operations.

Participants Comment

Some of the young Japanese officers who took part in the thrilling aerial fight commented on the combats as follows:

First-class Flight Petty Officer: "With Sub-lieutenant X X I chased a P-38, but being attacked from the back, I could scarcely evade the attack. The enemy plane, passing mine, came forward, but when it was about to turn back I baptized it with a rain of bullets. Of course it was downed."

Sub-lieutenant X X: "Upon returning to the base, the ground crew discovered a certain important part of the plane blown off. I cannot imagine how I was able to fly back so far."

Sub-lieutenant X X: "I fought against a P-38 and shot off its tail. Then I pounced upon another, but it fled away."

First-Class Flight Petty Officer: "I faced a P-39. With full speed my plane streaked past the enemy plane, but immediately turning back I managed to fire at the enemy. It sped away spitting fire but our comrade plane met the fleeing enemy plane and finally downed it. Over the mountain we were confronted with an enemy formation of eight P-40s, but we successfully shot down one of them."

Sub-lieutenant X X: "Since the commencement of the China Affair, I have been engaged in aerial combats on numerous occasions, but I had never been through such dangers as I have experienced today. I feel I am not still fully awakened from the excitement of the battle. When I flew over the northern sky over Port Moresby, I saw an enemy P-39 apparently ready to pounce upon our bombers. Without losing a minute, I assaulted it and chased it when the latter started fleeing.

Finds Himself Alone

"Having successfully downed the enemy fighter I looked round only to find no comrade planes around. I was left an orphan in the air above Port Moresby. I had only a few shells in stock. I flew round to find my comrade planes but all in vain. Ahead, the high mountain summit was seen threatening. Presently a formation of planes came into sight to the left, but it was the enemy. Then, right on the spot, I resolved to dash into the enemy and meet death though filled with regret for not being able to serve the Nation any longer. When I assumed a fighting position, the enemy formation dispersed in all directions. Feeling relieved I sailed on, again to find another enemy formation of three planes. Immediately I machine-gunned them, and the latter took to their heels without offering any resistance. Now, with no bullet left, my plane winged on. Another enemy formation of four planes was seen coming up. With determination to end my life as an airman, I maneuvered my plane straight into the enemy formation. However, they hurried into the protective clouds. Then I prepared myself to fly over the mountain summit, but in fear of enemy attacks at any moment I maneuvered the plane zigzag and miraculously returned to the base. I was tired to the core."

Flight Petty Officer X X: "When I finished with a P-38, I could find Sub-lieutenant X X nowhere. Then I escorted the rear bomber formation all by myself. I could do no more than driving away the enemy fighters swarming round our bomber formation. Twice I had to fight against the enemy planes single-handed. I assured the fall of one plane, but as to the other I could not ascertain though it fled away, spitting fire."

Encircled By Enemy

Sub-lieutenant X X: "I was all of a sudden encircled by four P-39s while I was firing here and there. One plane fell while another fled. I am not sure of its end. My plane was shot all over the wings, but I am sure I did my utmost in today's combat."

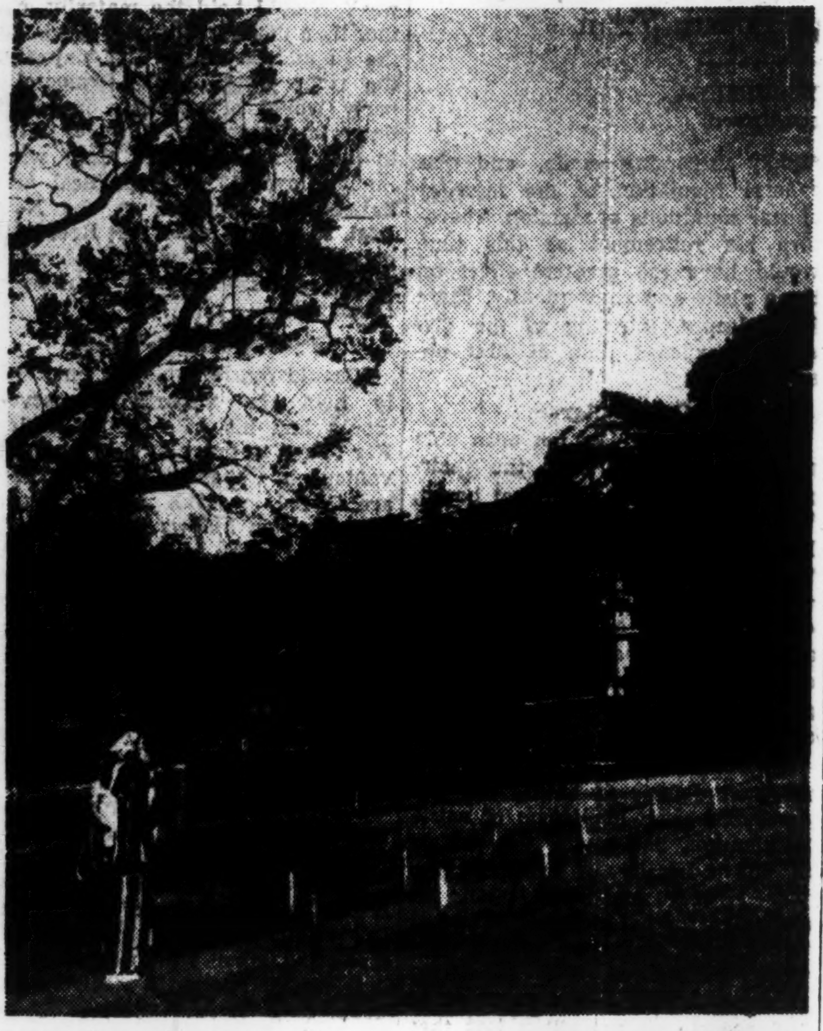
Flight Petty Officer X X: "Right above Port Moresby I found a P-38 about to attack our bombers. From the back I fired at its fuselage. Immediately it went down right before my eyes, spitting fire and smoke. Just before crossing over the mountain, two P-39s pounced upon our bombers. One of the enemy planes was shot down and the other, almost crippled, fled into the clouds. I waited for a while for the enemy plane to reappear from the clouds. Just as I had expected, it came out trailing black smoke. Before I had time to attack it, it crashed on the mountain and was smashed to pieces. I was so amazed at the sudden and unexpected incident that I could not realize for a second what had really happened."

The Japanese airmen by themselves shot down 19 enemy fighters in the aerial combat above the New Guinea skies and all returned safely to their base.

JAPANESE SIDELIGHTS

A GARDEN IS A POEM

By Kengi Hamada



The Rikugi Garden of Tokyo shown here was built according to plans and specifications actually based on structural forms of poetry.

If you are a lover of gardens, you may be surprised to learn that in Japan what passes for a garden is what you'd call a park. The emphasis is on trees, rocks, hills, ponds, bridges, footpaths—not particularly flowers. It's a matter of taste, of course. Flowers are plucked, stem and all, from corner beds, shrubs and trees, and brought into the living room for enjoyment—a separate and distinct art in itself. When they take a stroll in the garden, the people of Nippon like to see something on a grander scale, as in a forest or atop a mountain overlooking a lake. So their gardens are huge affairs, like a forest or a mountain overlooking a lake.

So when we visit the "Rikugien" in Tokyo to find out what that feels like. The name may be a jawbreaker to you, so let's call it the Rikugi Garden, for that's what it means. But "Rikugi"—well, it means "the six essentials of poetry." Which, clearly, makes it even more confusing! But there is a catch to it.

This garden dates back to the Genroku Era (1688—1703) when old Yedo (present Tokyo) under the Tokugawa Shogunate, reached its finest flowering in the realms of art, literature, the stage and landscape gardening. That, you may be sure, was a period of lavishness and splendor. For, you see, the samurai had for almost a century of peace been cultivating the civilized art of enjoying leisure.

The great lords of the provinces built elegant mansions in Yedo, where they spent six months of every year. Here they laid aside all thoughts of stratagems and warfare, patronized art, read deeply into the classics, took in the Noh drama, played the game of go, sipped the inevitable tea, enjoyed the beauty of their gardens, sat in the moonlight, composed poems. Grace, refinement and a certain pomp marked the amenities of life.

Lord Dewa was one of these aristocrats. He was a scholar of note, a lover of nature too; and his forte was versifying. So that when the Shogun bestowed upon him a grant of some thirty acres of land in Yedo on which to build a new mansion, he decided to lay out the garden himself. For his landscape motif he incorporated into his pattern the six essentials of poetry, namely, "fu," "ga," "sho," "foo," "hi" and "ko."

"Fu" is a sort of idyll composed by feudal lords in the provinces, "ga" the epic style employed by mighty generals to record heroic adventures in war, and "sho" an ode made up of encomiums to celebrate the virtues of one's ancestors. "Foo" is a direct descriptive narration, "hi" the use of similes, and "ko" the art of interpreting natural objects in human terms, investing them with live imageries, perception and feeling.

Now it may reasonably be asked: How in the world can such abstractions be applied to the making of a garden? To answer this question, let us first examine how a Japanese garden is laid out. The principal elements which compose it are water, hillock, rock and forest. These are blended in a singularly irregular pattern—for unrelieved symmetry is fatal in Nippon art—by careful planting, excavating, raising contours, building, imbedding and planting, so as to create a series of charming pictures. One starts from scratch. The scheme is to bring together in a garden what nature has adventitiously scattered over the face of the earth—to show varied nature at its best in compact miniature through man's artistic genius.

Thus Lord Dewa, in building his garden, started out with an excavated lake in the center. With part of the soil resulting from the excavation, he built two islands in the lake: one large, elevated and luxuriant with foliage; the other a small connected series of formalized rock-and-earth formations. He made the shoreline of the lake extremely complex, one arm going clear around a section of the outer part of his garden in a serpentine pattern, and another tracing its course to a small waterfall. He planted a single pine tree on the smaller of the two islands.

Now let us examine his poetic themes in this central feature alone. The lake mirrors the beauty of the surrounding scene, fit subject for a provincial aristocrat to celebrate in verse the settled charm of nature (fu). The outspread magnificence of the lone pine tree on the small rock-and-earth island, grown to gnarled and venerable state on the water's edge, is a symbol of wisdom (ko). The perpetual flow, movement and radiation of the waterfall represents the continuity of life (hi). The general view of the large luxuriant island in the center of the lake gives the impression of a warrior-lord's fortress-castle surrounded by a moat (ga).

The outer section of the garden is a sylvan dreamland. With the remainder of the soil from the excavated earth, Lord Dewa built innumerable hillocks and covered them with transplanted trees, each hillock with a different approach and exposure. Hillocks, like monuments of great men, may represent the virtues of one's ancestors, such as courage, justice, generosity (sho). A forest (view of the woods on all the hillocks) is an epic: an army of sturdy warriors, heroes of high adventure (sho).

Enormous rocks were imbedded here and there on level ground, in varying depths. They inspire a feeling of security and repose (ko).

A number of pavillions, tea rooms and stone lanterns were built at vantage points commanding a unique view of islands, lake and the opposite shore. A small bridge consisting of two rectangular bolders was laid diagonally across an arm of the lake. A reddening maple tree was planted to stand guard at one end, and an overhanging pine on the other, its branches almost abreast of the water. Lord Dewa built another bridge, of cross layers of cypress trunks, at the far end. The bridge leading to the big island was covered with earth, to give the impression of the garden's continuity—that there is no break between the outer section and the island. A winding path was built to circle the lake, connecting pavillions, passing by hillocks and woods and over bridges, pausing before stone lanterns. One follows the winding path and takes in all the points of interest: the experience remains in the memory like a descriptive narrative (fu).

Atop one of the hillocks Lord Dewa planted a stone bench. The Shogun himself, on spending an afternoon visiting this garden, used to sit on this bench to view the snow-capped peak of Mt. Fuji glistening in the distance above the clouds—a bigger, sublimer poem in itself.

Y.C.A.C. LOSES BALL TILT TO SANCHU SCHOOL, 4 TO 3

Japanese Outhit Clubmen by 7 Hits to 5 at Opening Game In Yokohama

In a baseball game played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi on Saturday afternoon, the Club ball-tossers dropped the opening game of the season to the Sanchu Middle School players by the close score of 4 runs to 3.

The Japanese jumped into an early lead when they chased in a run in the very first inning on a walk, a safe hit and an infield bobble. They added two more tallies in the next inning when they reached Haum for three solid safeties.

The Japanese outhit the Clubmen by 7 hits to 5 but Weed and Eymard of the Club poled out extra base blows. The Middle School boys used Sakamoto and Inuzuka on the mound, while Haum and Captain Bucky Harriss handled the pitching assignment for the Club.

'Lefty' Sakamoto had the Club sluggers tied up into knots with his left-handed slants and he held them subdued for the first four innings. In the last half of the fifth, the local players staged an uprising and aided by an error and a walk, coupled with Weed's towering three-bagger into left-center, dented the home plate twice. With the tying run perched on third, Sakamoto bore down and fanned Bielous to end the inning.

In the sixth inning, the Japanese loaded the bases with none out but Haum after walking one man home tightened up and retired the side without any further damage. In the seventh, Harriss who had reached first on an infield error came all the way home when Eymard came through with a timely two-bagger. With two outs, he stole third but he was caught napping and Inuzuka picked him off with a quick throw.

Harriss, who had relieved Haum in the sixth, pitched a steady game and held the opponents runless and hitless for the remainder of the game.

Rangel Beats Wendblah

Several interesting tennis matches were also played off on the Club courts during the week-end. In the men's singles B class, A. Agajan advanced into the third round when he received a walk-over from Svensson. The veteran Rangel who has proved himself to be the 'dark horse' in the present tournament again pulled an upset when he eliminated Wendblah in two straight sets by the scores of 7/5 and 6/3. Rangel had a difficult time of it in the first set and just managed to run out but his play improved in the next set with the result that he breezed through to a 6/3 victory.

In the third round of the men's A class singles, E. da Silva defeated G. da Silva by the scores of 6/4 and 6/4. Both sets were closely contested but E. da Silva proved to be just a little too good for his younger opponent.

Another hard tussle was witnessed when it took Moriya three sets to defeat Pekrun. The first game was a nip and tuck affair with Moriya just ekeing out a 8/6 victory but Pekrun by scoring repeatedly at the net in turn nosed out a 7/5 win in the second frame.

Another close set was expected to result but Pekrun's play fell off completely in the third and deciding set with the result that Moriya ran out an easy winner by a 6/1 score.

In the men's handicap doubles, the combination of Longy and Cornu advanced into the next round when they defeated Gustaffsson and Riber by the scores of 8/2 and 8/6. The winners won handily in the first set but encountered stiff opposition in the second set when their opponents extended them to a 8/6 set.

An upset occurred in another men's doubles match when the highly touted pair of Soff and Leudde-Neurath were eliminated by D. Dentici and Bouvard. The losers who were spotting their opponents 40's and 50's made a real battle of it in the first set and only allowed their opponents to run out after extending them to a 9/7 score.

Soff played his usual steady game but his partner was off form with the result that the Dentici-Bouvard combination took the next set in a comparative easy manner. Bouvard, the weakest in the foursome, played up well and his driving was both steady and powerful. Dentici did some fine retrieving while he scored repeatedly at net.

Fachtmann and da Silva, another favored pair, came though their match in an easy manner, disposing of Kaufmann and Tschanz by the scores of 6-2 and 6-1. In spite of the large handicap that they were given, their steady play throughout the match completely demoralised their opponents.

In the semi-finals of the ladies' singles, Miss Gallois defeated Mrs. Pestalozzi in a match that went the full three sets. The latter played well and very nearly pulled off a major upset. The first set went to Mrs. Pestalozzi who won it by a 6-4 score but Miss Gallois steadied in her play and ran out in the next two sets by the scores of 6-4 and 7-5.

Another upset occured in the lower bracket of the ladies singles, when Mrs. Rasmussen won an unexpected victory over Miss H. Lord by the scores of 6-1 and 6-4.

In the mixed handicap doubles, Miss Harvendal and G. da Silva took the measure of Mrs. Bouvard and R. da Silva by the scores of 6-3 and 7-5.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1943

Financial Cooperation

When Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, and Hisayoshi Munakata, president of the Bank of Mengchiang, met at the head office of the Bank of Japan on Saturday morning to affix their signatures to the agreement calling for the extension of credit totaling ¥100,000,000 to the Bank of Mengchiang, another solid block was laid in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It was another important step in the direction of smooth, effective financial and economic cooperation among the nations which make up the great family of states in this sector of the world. It was another example of the type of genuine collaboration which features the great march of progress of the nations fighting a common battle against Anglo-American imperialistic domination. Two great banks had further strengthened their bonds as members of the Greater East Asia monetary confederation.

In 1941, the Bank of Japan aided the National Government of China with a loan of ¥300,000,000. In July last year, the same bank extended credit to the Central Reserve Bank of China to the amount of ¥100,000,000, and in March of this year, a loan of ¥200,000,000 was extended to the Federal Reserve Bank of China. The trend has been definitely one toward the unification of currency, with the yen as the basic unit for the currencies prevailing in Greater East Asia—a mutually beneficial arrangement making for the facilitation of inter-nation trade. These loans have had a vital effect on the countries receiving them, have aided materially in the startling progress witnessed throughout East Asia.

Japanese financial backing has enabled the key banks in other East Asiatic nations to provide local manufacturers, farmers and other entrepreneurs with the capital needed to start new undertakings, to expand already established businesses, to set up new factories, clear new lands: in general to bolster the entire economic structures of their respective countries.

The most significant factor in the financial cooperation among the nations of East Asia lies in the steadily growing capacity of the entire sphere to turn out the materials of war, the weapons with which to crush our mutual foes. Japan's monetary assistance to the countries which have asked for aid has not only benefited the recipient nations by contributing to the stabilization of livelihood and the opening up of new channels of development but it has also provided the stimulus for the strengthening of the fighting power of East Asia as a single, powerful bloc. This point was stressed in the statements issued after the signing of the latest loan agreement by Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Governor Yuki of the Bank of Japan, and President Munakata of the Bank of Mengchiang.

Mr. Kaya declared, "The Bank of Mengchiang. . . .has achieved much in the way of unifying the monetary system with the region, stabilizing currency and regulating financing. It has also given the most splendid cooperation to us in our military operations through its work in the development of natural resources and the exchange of necessary materials." To this, Mr. Aoki added, "Mengchiang has greatly contributed to our war efforts by supplying both North China and Japan with the materials secured from the rich mines, farms and pastures of the north. . . ." Both officials emphasized the fact that the new loan will enable the Bank of Mengchiang to consolidate further its foundations, to extend its activities and continue to throw its full weight into the work of ensuring the continued development of the country.

Under Japan's leadership, the nations of Greater East Asia are today cooperating as they never have done before. They have discovered that they are making unprecedented strides in every conceivable field; they have come to see the limitless possibilities open to them, now that the heavy fetters of Anglo-American imperialism have been slashed away; they have come to realize that East Asia can get along quite well without the American dollar, the British pound and the sticky-handed privateers who lurked behind the soiled edges of those currencies.

Progress in the South

Vast underground and surface resources in the Southern Regions are being rapidly, efficiently developed to increase the fighting power of Japan and its allies. Out of the territories formerly held by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands are flowing coal, iron, petroleum, tin, nickle, bauxite, chrome, manganese, rubber, vegetable fats, fibers and foodstuffs. These vital products are being shipped to Japan at present on a planned basis, and as Japan's 1943 production expansion plan is carried out shipments will inevitably increase.

The significant feature of the development of Southern resources is the fact that the authorities concerned are not only stressing the shipment of increasingly larger quantities of raw materials to Japan, but that they are also emphasizing the development of manufacturing enterprises on the spot, the establishment of mills, plants and factories in the Southern areas themselves. Here is something virtually unknown in the era before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, unknown because the Anglo-Americans preferred to exploit rather than to develop, because they had no concern for the welfare of the native inhabitants.

Since the Japanese Forces swept the enemy out of the Southern Regions, old railway lines have been repaired and new ones built, hydroelectric power plants have been constructed, aluminum, iron, charcoal and other types of factories have gone up. Japanese ingenuity has discovered new ways to use surplus resources such as rubber, which is now being successfully converted into high-grade gasoline. Ships are being built and sturdy native youths to man these vessels given training at seamen's institutes in various localities. Japanese agricultural experts have introduced scientific methods of farming, improved types of plants have been transplanted and new land cleared and cultivated to assure the Southern Regions of foodstuffs self-sufficiency.

Parallel with the swift forward strides taken in the industrial, agricultural and economic fields is the rapid pace set in the sphere of welfare work. Constant emphasis is being placed on the health, education and livelihood of the native inhabitants. Japanese doctors are cooperating with native medecal men for the eradication of deadly tropic diseases, sports and gymnastics are encouraged to build up the physique, carefully considered measures are being taken to cut down unemployment to the absolute unavoidable minimum, while schools are being built in ever increasing numbers.

The wise, considerate, far-seeing policy of the Japanese Government and the sympathetic attitude of the men who carry out that policy have brought genuinely great results, have prompted the people of the Southern Regions to offer warm, unstinted cooperation. They know that it is wartime now, that this is the time for hard work. But at the same time, their hearts are singing because they have their eyes on the future, because they are fully aware that a new day has dawned, a day which was heralded by the rise of the Rising Sun. The vigorous march of progress in the Southern Regions is a stirring sign, a favorable omen pointing to victory, and, with victory, the establishment of an indestructible new order.

A Year Ago Today

May 11, 1942

The last of the three supply routes to Chungking from Burma has been intercepted by the Japanese Army Forces operating in the Burma area, as they have successfully occupied Myitkyina, the northernmost town in Burma, according to a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

A total of 554 enemy planes has been either shot down or destroyed on the ground by the Japanese Air Forces operating in Burma since the outbreak of the war, reveals an announcement issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The airfield on Horn Island, northeast of Australia proper, today was subjected to terrific bombing assaults by Japanese aircraft.

* * *

In the third attack in three days, Port Moresby was again subjected to an intense air raid by the Japanese aircraft today.

* * *

The Japanese Air Force today raided Imphal, Indian city in Assam Province about 350 kilometers northeast of Chittagong, near the Burmese border.

* * *

The whirlwind advance of the Japanese Forces in their Burma drive has resulted in the capture of huge amounts of booty left by the Chungking troops during their hasty retreat from various traffic centers along the Burma route.

RISING PRICES, LABOR TROUBLE HINDER AMERICA'S WAR PLAN

Strong Movement Now Afoot to Prevent Roosevelt From Running for Fourth Term

By TADASHI YOSHIMURA
(From the Nippon Hyoron)

"The Japanese Navy will probably be exterminated within three months." With such absurd and totally unfounded statements as this did Roosevelt fan the sentiments of the American people into provoking the present war, but he has found that he must allay the growing discontent of the populace due to the continuous defeats in battles. To do this he is strengtheng his dictatorial authority to establish a firmer wartime spirit throughout the nation. But the more he rushes the greater the discontent of the people with the Roosevelt administration because of the despotic bureaucracy of his government, the stiffening of the pressure on the daily living, and the vagueness of the fundamental war aims of the country. And this unrest is beginning to take concrete political shape in the form of attacks on the personnel of his administration and as a movement to prevent his running for the fourth term.

The opposition to Roosevelt personally this year appeared in connection with the appointment of Edward Flynn, known in American political circles as "Boss Flynn," who was former chairman of the Democratic Party, as Minister to Australia. Flynn, early last year received severe criticism having appropriated the public funds of New York City for his personal ends, and for having used the labor employed by the city for the construction of his own home. It was this personality whom President Roosevelt announced was to be his personal representative and United States Minister to Australia. There immediately broke out an unexpectedly strong public censure to this appointment. Said the Republican Wendell Willkie, "The American people must have shuddered on hearing of Flynn's appointment. He is a personality at the thought of whom any upright American would vomit."

Also, the Republican member of the Senate, Styles Bridges immediately voiced his opposition when the measure was introduced for ratification on January 11, declaring, "The appointment of Flynn is an insult to the Australian people."

Demanded Inquiry

And he demanded an inquiry by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee into the activities of Flynn.

At the subsequent hearing which was held by the Committee from January 20, one official of the State Department testified that, "Flynn's appointment has already received the consent of the Australian government and at the time of the World's Fair at New York, Flynn's achievements have given sufficient evidence of his qualifications as a foreign diplomat." Flynn, in his testimony, defended his personal integrity, saying that all the accusations made on his character were entirely groundless.

But, in spite of these outbursts, Roosevelt increased his intrigues to gain his end, which resulted finally in the ratification of the appointment of Flynn's appointment by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee by a narrow margin of 13 to 10 votes on January 27. Before this measure was brought into the main Senate session, Flynn, on January 31 probably feeling the effects of the clamor about him, asked Roosevelt that his appointment be withdrawn, to which it is said that the President, greatly resenting the opposition, declared, "The methods taken by those opposing Flynn's appointment is similar to those followed by the enemies of the present American Government."

The next incident which occurred was the exposure of the dissension within the War Production Board, and the expulsion of the vice-Chairman, Ferdinand Eberstadt.

With the resignation late last year of OPM'S chairman, Leon Henderson, the difficulties faced by the American wartime economy became evident, but this February, the disorder within the ranks of the heads of the War Production Board, which is the center of American war economy, was brought to light. Specifically, the resignation of Eberstadt was demanded and Charles Wilson, former president of General Electric and more recently head of the War Production Board Aircraft Planning section, was named to replace him.

Eberstadt, an industrialist before appointment to his present post, had served as the right-hand man to Nelson, and especially had done much in connection with the revision of the distribution of war materials. His new plan for the control of resources would be enforced this year while his other achievements included those concerning the control and rationing of war materials, shortage of which is rapidly becoming acute, and the general regulation of the increase of war munitions production. Therefore his retirement at this time would have the greatest effect on these plans and consequently, there is a deeper, meaning to the dissension exposed than at first observed.

Cannot Agree

Nelson himself has not been able to see eye to eye with the chairman of other rubber control board, Willian Joeffers, and both of them have not been able to agree with the military heads. This, together with the increasingly bureaucratic nature of the Roosevelt administration, the dissension revealed, and the personnel employed, is giving rise to more and more discontent.

Roosevelt, who in spite of the repeated defeats in battle, has not awakened from his dream of world domination, has under the pretext of the necessity of executing the war already embarked upon his campaign for a fourth term. As is well known, ever since Washington, "The Father of His Country," served only two terms in office, it had become an unwritten law that all presidents limit their tenure to eight years. However, Roosevelt, using the pressing world situation as his reason, foolishly ran a third time, breaking the age-old tradition, and was elected after employing every sort of intrigue. But these who until the War of Greater East Asia, had fallen in line with Roosevelt, upon learning of the continuous defeats, and feeling the pressure on their livelihood, on top of the fact that the war aims have not been clearly defined, have come to feel that they are no longer able to leave the reins of government in the hands of Roosevelt to do as he pleases. Consequently there has risen a strong movement to prevent the fourth-time candidacy of the president, and there is evidence that it is making much headway.

This movement originated in the campaigning by Roosevelt's political enemy of long standing, the Chicago Tribune, to limit the president's tenure to two terms, and it spread to Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Indiana, while in Missouri, the lower house of the State Assembly passed a resolution to this effect. In Nebraska, and Wisconsin, it is said that the same resolution is about to be presented.

In the United States, the Constitution can be amended in the following manner: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid. . . when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof. . . ."

Try to Amend Constitution.

To the present, the former method was used, but this time, with the Chicago Tribune as the vanguard, the attempt to amend the Constitution to limit the President to only two terms in office is taking form through the second method. Today, it is almost a certainty that the required two-thirds of the States will be easily met, and of the three-fourths necessary to ratify the bill after it has been introduced into Congress, there is the greatest possibility that enough will be brought into line.

Forty-four assemblies are slated to hold sessions this year, of which 24 have a Republican majority. Glancing over the remaining States, even in the so-called strongholds of the Democratic party, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, there is a strong opposition to Roosevelt's administration, and of those with a Democratic majority, at least five may possibly ratify the bill. Therefore there is sufficient room for the opinion that the bill will be passed. Even if only half or less than that number actually do approve the measure, the president, under the pressure of public opinion, will be forced to abandon his plans for a fourth term, and in either case, Roosevelt will be faced with a dilemma in his schemes.

The political writer, Stone, in his article in the January issue of the magazine, Nation, said some very interesting things, the general outline of which is the following:

"There are many capitalists in America who hate Roosevelt even more than they hate Hitler, and they are especially numerous in Detroit and the surrounding industrial districts. These capitalists feel that today is the ideal moment to shatter the New Deal and its labor movements, and therefore are more interested in winning the internal battle than in gaining a victory in the war itself. 1941 which should have been the year of war preparation, went by with 'business as usual,' and this year, which should be the year for passing into the offensive, is considered by them as the year for political campaigning.

"Also, they have found in the newly elected Congress a valuable ally. In order to gain their objectives, it is better that the Democrats who appear on the surface to have full control but in reality are very weak, should hold the majority, rather than the Republicans, for should the Republicans have the majority, the right wing of the Democratic party would of necessity move in line with Roosevelt. However within that party, there are many who, though loyal to their political affiliations, are opposed to the New Deal, so that in order that Roosevelt gain his end in Congress he must act in accord with these right wing Democrats. . . .

Path Would Be Easier

"Should the Republicans outwardly hold the majority, Roosevelt would find his patch much easier. For today, in order to hold their advantage in Congress, the Democrats are forced to make many compromises, which follows that Roosevelt must also make many compromises. For instance in such great industrial centers as Detroit, the repeated provocations of the capitalists have made the prevention of strikes by the labor leaders increasingly difficult, and have led to a widening of the gap between the labor groups and their leaders. The frequency of the strikes at the right moment will serve as the basis for the necessity for newer and more effective legislation to suppress labor. If matter become so bad as to necessitate the calling out of the militia, the relations between the government and labor will become worse and worse, and will result in the demanding of the morale of the workers. In such an event, Roosevelt will be completely in the hands of the anti-New Dealists. The labor leaders of Detroit are in fear of just such a situation, but in the General Motors, Ford and Chrysler plants, there is clearly evident an attempt to brew discontent among the workers by this administrative method.

"The capitalists and members of Congress who had been working in concert, with anti-New Dealism as their slogan, though few in number, have been skillfully manipulating the greater part of the populace who realize that they are not guilty of either unpatriotism or defeatism. How daring and confident this small group is may be seen by the fact that Congress, fearing them, has asked that the Department of Justice investigate a recent law suit which had been brought against a few of the agitators connected with the America First Committee.

"This small group and the newspapers that represent them, publicly have voiced their support of the pro-Axis group, and it is possible that they will not only favor but actively put into application the anti-New Deal measures. And their plans will gain much headway this year due to the realization by the country of the sacrifices which are necessary on the domestic war front, because of the present conflict, and because of the subsequent lessening of the profits enjoyed by the capitalists."

It will be interesting to see what sort of counter scheme Roosevelt will employ against the aforementioned situation. Meanwhile, while the capitalists are rising in opposition to the Roosevelt administration on the one hand, on the other, the labor groups which had been comparatively quiet since the outbreak of the war due to the swift developments, have once again begun to be heard in various sections of the country.

In January of 1942, there were recorded 27 strikes, but in July of the same year, this had jumped to 222 and in August to 229, and the laboring hours subsequently lost totaled in July, 233,000 days, in August 266,000 days, and in September 309,000 days.

Labor Disputes Continue

These strikes had been temporarily suppressed by the government, but in spite of its efforts, labor disputes had continued to appear here and there, and recently they have been becoming larger in scale and worse in character. They are mostly strikes demanding wage increase.

The present standard for the wages of the American workers is that of the "small steel formula," the level of pay reached in an agreement between the leaders of the labor group and the representatives of the four steel companies such as Bethlehem and Youngstown, known commonly as the Small Steel Company. The agreement called for a rise in pay in relation to the rise of 15 per cent in the cost of living between 1941 and February of 1942. However, now the labor unions claim that the cost of living has risen another five per cent since that time and therefore the contracted agreement no longer holds good, and demands its cancellation. It is on this point that the labor camp is opening its active offensive.

The government is finding itself in a very difficult situation. In view of the present extreme labor shortage, they must treat labor as well as possible, but a rise in wages would have an immediate and disastrous effect upon the efforts to stem inflation, while their plans for price control would be brought to the brink of ruin. Therefore, the government, on the matter of wage increase is of necessity forced to maintain a lukewarm attitude. But as American labor, is thoroughly utilitarian, it is felt that inflation in American is inevitable. The internal battlefront of America from 1943 to 1944 is indeed something to behold.

PROGRESS OF ASIATIC CONFLICT THRUSTS TIBET INTO LIMELIGHT

Historical Review of Tibetan Problems Exposes Aspects of British Territorial Aggrandizement

(From the Toa)

Part I

Even Tibet, a country located on a high plateau some 15,000 feet above sea-level, is not secure from the effects of the world cataclysm and the veil which has so long shrouded that country is gradually being lifted. A country of Lamaists who used to lead a primitive pastoral life with their yaks and sheep has come into the spotlight as an important base for the Chungking regime, with the progress of the China affair and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

At the time Nanking fell into Japanese hands, "Let Tibet be our next meeting place" was a popular greeting in the enemy camp. With these parting words, uttered half in joke and with a forced smile, defeated Chinese officers and men went their way, fleeing westward. What was predicted in this greeting is coming true now. In January, 1939, that is, three months after the fall of Hankow, the independence of Sikang province was realized and the eastern half of Tibet passed under the jurisdiction of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Then, in consequence of the general defeat of America and Britain in the War of Greater East Asia, Tibet came to figure as the sole link connecting Chungking with America and Britain. In order to facilitate its communication with the outside world, the Chungking regime is eager to bring Tibet under its complete control and the work to this end is being carried on energetically in the face of all obstacles.

If we look at the Tibetan problem from the historical angle, we may say that in domestic relations it resolves itself into the history of antagonism between the Dalai Lama who holds the supreme political and ecclesiastical powers in Tibet and the Panshan Lama who constitutes an influence hostile to him. In foreign relations, it is the history of struggle between Tibetan exclusionism and the extraneous influences of encroachment, or else it is the history of conflicts between the rival influences of Britain, Russia and the Central Government of China. Needless to say, the antagonism between the Dalai Lama and Panshan Lama was turned to account by foreign influences which were bent on bringing Tibet under their control. As for the Central Government of China, its constant efforts have been directed to the subjugation of recalcitrant Tibetan racialism to its rule.

Became Disunited

With the decline of the Ching dynasty, Tibet became disunited, inducing the invasion of foreign influences. Curiosity, combined with lust for gold and other mineral resources, which were believed to be inexhaustible in that country, led foreign missionaries and travelers to undertake explorations in defiance of national interdicts. Britain who had already been making good headway in the management of Indian affairs was casting a covetous eye on Tibet. In 1772, when Warren Hastings was Governor-General of India, British troops defeated Bhutan's army invading Bengal. At that time, the Sixth Panshan Lama held the Regency because the Dalai Lama was still in his infancy, and he took upon himself the task of mediation in compliance with the request of the King of Bhutan. This marks the beginning of relationship between Britain and Tibet.

George Bogle, a writer of the East India Company, and his party were dispatched to Bhutan and Tsashihlinpu. It is noteworthy that it was through the intermediary of the Pasha Lama that Britain first came into direct contact with Tibet and that the object for her intercourse with Tibet was then primarily confined to the promotion of trade relations. The Tibetans are so fond of tea that it is said that they cannot afford to dispense with it even for a single day. As their country did not produce it, they imported it from China and India. Bogle negotiated with the Panshan Lama for the improvement of trade relations between India and Tibet with special reference to the export of Indian tea.

In 1783, as the result of the dispatch of Lieutenant Samuel Turner to Tsashihlinpu, a mart for Indo-Tibetan trade was opened at Rangpur on the border. Not long after, however, an incident occurred which caused the interruption of this trade relationship. That is, in 1792, Nepal invaded Tibet and the latter, with China's aid, repulsed the invaders and finally made Nepal sue for peace. In this conflict, India supported Nepal in accordance with the policy of John Shore, the then Governor-General, who was for befriending the neighbor. Tibet, on her part, strengthened border defenses in the State of Sikkim and closed the door upon India.

Investigated Secretly

Although Anglo-Tibetan relationship was broken off in this way, Britain made use of native inhabitants in carrying on secret investigation into conditions in Tibet. For instance, Kashimir natives and Mohammedans. After having been duly instructed in the art of surveying and astronomy, these secret agents, equipped with all necessary implements, were sent into Tibet. They never used their real names as they were eager to keep secrecy. One of these spies who called himself A.K. surveyed the city of Lhasa by using a rosary. It is said that parties of these spies were sent into Tibet on twenty different occasions during the thirty years from 1865 to 1894.

The Margary incident marked one epoch in the history of Britain's advance into Tibet. By the time this incident occurred, Britain had all but conquered Burma in two wars. In 1868, an exploring party under Colonel E. B. Sladen was dispatched into Yunnan but, meeting with strong resistance at the hands of natives at Tengyueh, it had to come back with its mission unfulfilled. In 1875, another expedition was organized under Colonel Horace Brown's leadership, and Augustus Reymond Margary, aged 31, an official on the staff of the British Legation in Peking, went by land to Bhamo, where he joined the party, consisting of 200 people, both as interpreter and guide. This party too was surrounded by angry natives at Tengyueh, and its mission failed, Margary having been murdered.

This affair was settled by the Chefoo Treaty which was concluded between Britain and China in 1876. Under this Treaty, China tendered a formal apology, paid an indemnity and promised the opening of the five ports of Ichang, Chungking, Wuhu, Wenchow and Pakhoi. Britain also secured the formal consent of the Chinese Government to the entry of British expeditions into Tibet. This was the first time that Britain and China conducted diplomatic negotiations concerning Tibet.

Under this Treaty, Colman Macauley, Governor of Bengal State, conceived a plan to visit Lhasa personally, and as a preliminary step he sent Manning to Tibet. The Chinese authorities as well as Tibetans who suspected Britain's territorial designs frowned on such British plans. Manning was kept waiting for days on the border and when a Tibetan official did appear to interview him, he turned out to be a man vested with no authority. Undaunted, Macauley proceeded to Peking, and negotiated with the Chinese authorities there. With all the necessary procedures completed, he was on the point of starting from Darjeeling when he received telegraphic instructions from his home Government ordering him to give up his intended trip for diplomatic reasons.

Paid Small Price

It transpired that the British Government decided to stop this undertaking in return for the relinquishment of suzerainty by China over Burma which had been annexed by Britain as the result of the third Burmese War in 1885. Under the Peking Treaty signed between Britain and China in 1886, Britain agreed to suspend the dispatch of Tibetan expeditions, while China formally recognized British sovereignty over Burma. Some arrangement was also made regarding Indo-Tibetan trade. In short, the price which Britain paid for the acquisition of Burma was very small.

Sikkim in the north of India was originally a tributary of Tibet and was consequently under Chinese suzerainty. As a matter of fact, however, China could not make her influence felt in that remote region, which became a bone of contention between China and Britain as the latter came to claim her protectorial rights over it. By taking advantage of Britain's modification of her Tibetan policy under the Peking Treaty, the Tibetan army moved the King of Sikkim to Lhasa and Lintu in 1887. Britain dispatched General Graham in command of an expeditionary army, which, after defeating the Tibetan army in three battles, advanced across the Sikkim-Tibetan border into Tibet. Alarmed at this development of the situation, China sent Sheng Tai, Minister of Tibet, to Calcutta, and in the negotiations that ensued China recognized British protectorate over Sikkim and the Sikkim-Tibetan border was delimited. This is what is called the Sikkim Treaty signed in 1890.

Britain's annexation of Sikkim meant that her Tibetan policy, which was formerly concerned merely with trade, assumed aspects of territorial aggrandizement. Britain put forth a strong demand for the establishment of trade relations between India and Tibet, which had been left for future adjustment in the Sikkim Treaty, and in consequence the Supplementary Sikkim Treaty was signed in 1893 in Darjeeling, under which general commodities passing through the Indo-Tibetan border from either side were made duty-free.

(To Be Continued)

Fight on to the Last,
Drive the Blood Suckers
From the East!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight, Defend and Win,
No Matter How Long
The War

No. 15,848 TOKYO, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

Greets Iban Tribes

Photo shows Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki (in the center) during his inspection tour of Kuching, North Borneo, posing with the Iban tribes who had just completed entertaining the visitor with a series of native dances. At the right is Lieutenant-General Masataka Yamawaki, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Borneo.

Press Comments

Tuesday, May 11
ASAHI—N. African War Nears End
YOMIURI-HOCHI— Defense of Mediterranean

N. African War Nears End

ASAHI—Foreign cables report that the Tunisian war situation, or rather the mission of the Axis forces in North Africa, has practically come to an end. There is still the question as to how to withdraw the Axis forces in order but at any rate we doff our hats to the German-Italian forces for the manner in which they withstood the attack of the combined enemy forces against heavy odds, thus checking their advance and retarding their operations by counter-attack after counter-attack. We are also confident that the peoples of Germany and Italy, on hearing of the war situation in North Africa, have only strengthened their will to win.

The North African campaign has borne considerable significance for Europe and also for the rest of the world inasmuch as the Mediterranean is a vital transit route for the British Empire for its communication with the East. The North African scene is now about to end for the time being but the Mediterranean will most likely grow animated. The Anglo-American camp, which has though only relatively, held the seapower and air power over the sea will now, through their occupation of North Africa from Morocco to Egypt, be able to exert greater pressure on the Mediterranean and the European continent. Geographically, it will be a war between Africa and Europe.

As regards France, the hostile relationship between the Anglo-American puppet regimes in North Africa and West Africa, including Tunisia, and the Vichy Government will grow more marked. That the North African regime, foolishly enough, is fighting on the Anglo-American side cannot be ignored.

In their conversations between April 7 and 10, however, Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler and Il Duce Benito Mussolini have no doubt discussed war plans for the future from every angle and have fully considered the North African situation and thereafter. Germany and Italy, therefore, now have only to deal with what may come as they come with the utmost vigor. It may even be, after all, a better course to complete the fortification of Europe which has already been well fortified than to divide forces by holding Africa. The enemy propaganda machinery will no doubt circulate exaggerated versions of the Tunisian campaign for home consumption and as a gesture toward the Soviet Union and to the neutrals, attaching fictitious importance to it, but the iron defense of Europe will not be affected in the least by such propaganda.

Already on April 20 Grand Marshal Hermann W. Goering on the occasion of the 54th birthday of the Fuehrer said that the present stage of war was the most difficult and decisive. The German State and the German people must surmount it. Propaganda Minister Dr. J. Goebbels said that the present war was not a mere question of national boundaries but of the rise or fall of nations. They did not necessarily refer to the Tunisian situation but their words have a good bearing on it. Premier Mussolini on May 5 told the entire Italian people that the Italians would wrest back Africa without fail. We need not reiterate what is already in the minds and hearts of the German and Italian peoples that all the 150,000,000 of them should march forward with full confidence in their leaders, obeying their orders as the categorical imperative and strengthening unity for the final victory.

Defense of Mediterranean

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The new developments in the North African war situation require a careful examination. In view of the fact that the United States and Britain are spreading their usual blatant propaganda that the withdrawal of the Axis forces from North Africa constitutes a decisive blow to the Axis, we must be wary of hasty judgment.

To be sure, it is naturally best to hold West Asia and North Africa on the opposite shore if the Mediterranean is to be made the perfect defense front of the European continent. But, on the other hand, nations with their homes on the European continent would have to be prepared for great sacrifices if they are to maintain their control of West Asia and North Africa. Such a strategy on the part of the Axis, with a two-front campaign considered inevitable as at present, must be regarded as extremely dangerous. Moreover, since the Axis has an extremely advantageous strategic system over the Mediterranean, it has no need of holding North Africa at such great sacrifices.

The central axis of the German-Italian strategic system on the Mediterranean is a line connecting Italy, Sicily and Tunis. The abandonment of Tunis comes as an inconvenience, it is true, but since the geographical advantages of the Italian peninsula jutting out on the Mediterranean are many, if the Axis nations concentrated their energies on the maintenance of the line connecting Italy, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily and Panteleia, they should be able to hold the enemy at bay and prevent them from invading the continent.

Moreover, the Mediterranean coast of France, exactly as its Atlantic seaboard, has been strongly fortified by the Germans and is effectively protecting the Axis line of the strategic system. The triangle connecting Toulon on the Mediterranean coast of France, Ayacio, capital of Corsica, and Bizerta formed the pivotal center of the French strategic system in the western waters of the Mediterranean. Corsica, together with Toulon, are now in the Axis hands. Consequently, the strategic position of the Axis in the western waters of the Mediterranean is unshakable.

In addition, the Adriatic Sea has completely become an Axis pond, while on the Aegean Sea there are the great military bases of Dodecanese and Crete. These form the central section of the Axis strategic system in the eastern waters of the Mediterranean. The Axis navy and air force based at these points are threatening the Anglo-American transit route between Malta and Suez, attacking Cyprus, Haifa and Alexandria. Dodecanese and Crete at the same time are geographically advantageous for checking any foreign invasion.

Thus, even if the Axis has lost North Africa, it cannot be doubted that it still enjoys marked superiority over the enemy when the Mediterranean front is considered as a whole, in the number of bases it holds and in their dispositions. The fact that the Axis has its home on the Mediterranean coast is giving marked advantages to its air and submarine forces in their Mediterranean activities. Moreover, in Mediterranean warfare, because of its geographical conditions, air and submarine supremacy is decisive.

Thus it will depend entirely on the Axis air and submarine forces to check the advance of the Anglo-American forces and make their attempts to form a second front end in a dream. At this important stage of war, we repose much expectation in the valor of the Italians to defend the Mediterranean front as the vanguard of the Axis.

GERMAN NATION HAS FULL FAITH IN AXIS DEFENSE

Tunisia War Enabled Bolstering of Europe's Fortifications

The latest phase in the European situation, especially the North African front, its effects on the German people, and future Axis operations, were treated in a talk conducted yesterday between the Mainichi and its correspondent in Berlin, Mr. Oshima, over the international telephone service.

The gist of the conversation follows:

Mainichi. What effect will the latest African situation give on future German military operations?

Oshima. The outcome of the Tunisian war had been expected long before, and few are surprised over the latest development. The Tunisian campaign, however, cost the anti-Axis forces serious sacrifices including heavy losses in shipping.

During the confusion of the campaign, which lasted as long as six months, the Axis has completed the defense of Europe and the preparations for the coming battles. The Tunisian affair has been a bitter struggle, from the very beginning, it is true, but the Axis has succeeded in prolonging it for so long.

The efforts of the officers and men taking part therein must be fully appreciated.

German Nation Cool-Headed

Mainichi. How is the condition in Berlin?

Oshima. As the state of affairs is such that I have just told you, there is no stir or fuss being made here. It's quite calm and quiet—just the same as heretofore.

Mainichi. The Anglo-American side has for a long time been making loud propaganda that after the North African war they will stage landing operations in Europe. What is Berlin's view for the future with regard to this point?

Oshima. Views, of course, exist even here that America and Britain may in the future attempt landing operations in Europe on the score of their plea to form the second front. But since the German and Italian forces have already completed their scrupulous preparations for it, this Anglo-American attempt, as a practical question, will be very difficult to be realized. Rather, the possibility of landing operations is said to be found in neutral countries.

There is a view being advanced that the most dangerous spot where the Anglo-American Powers may stage their landing operations is found in Turkey However, a common sense view holds that the anti-Axis side is aiming at Sicily and Sardinia. The landing operations directed immediately to the European mainland will be extremely difficult of materialization.

Strategically, the formation of the second front will in itself make a

(Continued on Page 2)

CHINA COMMUNISTS FAIL TO EXPLOIT TAHSING AREA

Bad Management Said Blocking Production

Domei

SHANSI FRONT, May 10.—The present annihilation campaigns of the Japanese Forces on the Shansi-Hopeh-Shantung-Honan fronts have brought to light the conditions of production sources of war supplies of the Communist forces under Liu Po-cheng, it was disclosed.

The Tahsing Mountain regions, where the Communist forces had been entrenched, are known for their rich deposits of iron, and coal, and scattered all over this rich region are numerous Communist establishments for the production of war supplies.

So far as has been ascertained, the methods used are crude and only such simple items as mines and hand grenades are being manufactured.

Every available means are being employed to speed up production. Working hours have been increased from 10 to 12 hours and the system changed from hour to piece-work, but without any tangible result.

Then due to poor management the industries have not been able to attract sufficient capital and most of them are in a ruinous state.

Yanks to Suffer Big Cut in Food As Supplies Are Needed in Africa

Americans Will Be Robbed of Huge Amounts Of Goods So That Troops in Tunisia Can Be Fed—People Urged to Cultivate Wasteland

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 9.—Within the present year, the United States must ship to North Africa goods amounting to $440,000,000, three-fourths of which will be foodstuffs, declared the Chairman of the Federal Reconstruction Relief Committee, according to Washington reports.

With the extension of the occupied territory an the Tunisian front by the anti-Axis forces, the United States is bound to experience a serious food shortage, and she must also supply provisions to other anti-Axis nations under the Lease-Lend Law.

The United States Government already has decided the policy respecting the supply of foodstuffs to the anti-Axis nations under the Lease-Lend Law. Under this policy, it has been decided to purchase 65 per cent of canned and bottled pears, 70 per cent of canned pineapples, 71 per cent of canned mixed fruits, and 42 to 49 per cent of canned vegetables.

Thus, the American citizens will be given only 40 per cent of the supply of canned goods allowed to them before, and 50 per cent of dried vegetables.

The Agricultural Section of the Wartime Production Board announced the per capita consumption of agricultural products in the past two years, and also the estimated supply for the fiscal year of 1943 as follows:

(in pounds)

	1941	1942	1943
Meat	152	137	91
Fish	13.5	10.5	8
Butter	16	16	13
Sugar	104	81	80
Chicken	20	22.5	23
Canned Vegetables	33	33.5	17

Commenting upon the above announcement, the New York Times remarked as follows:

"With the increase of military and other demands, the general public must expect that the supply of provisions will be further reduced. Of the total meat production of 22,000,000,000 pounds in 1942, the amount supplied to the military forces took up only 20 per cent, but in the present year the Government will probably buy up one-third of the expected output of 23,000,000,000 pounds.

"The fish supply was reduced to 2,000,000,000 pounds in 1942 due to the restriction on navigation, and in the present year the supply will be further limited. The milk supply is expected to be reduced by 1 to 10 per cent from the quantity supplied in 1942 and the amount of cheese and cream will be restricted to a greater extent.

"As the supply of fruit and vegetables will be greatly restricted due to the lack of labor and transportation facilities, the Government is urging the people to cultivate their own gardens, for unless they can produce fruit and vegetables, they will suffer greatly. Individuals are not the only people who must turn their gardens into farms, but all factories and firms must cultivate their wastelands."

ENEMY HOLDS TALKS AT CAIRO

British Military, Diplomatic Leaders Review W. Asia Crisis

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 10.—A conference of British military, political and diplomatic representatives in West Asia was opened at Cairo today under the chairmanship of Richard G. Casey, Middle East Minister of the British War Cabinet, according to reports from Cairo.

It is reported that at the conference, various military and diplomatic questions were discussed concerning West Asia.

Military representatives present at the conference were General Henry Maitland Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in West Asia, General Viscount John Gort, Governor of Malta; Lieutenant-General Henry R. Pownall, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Iran and Iraq; and Air Marshal Sir W. S. Douglas, Commander-in-Chief of the British Air Forces in West Asia.

Political and diplomatic representatives included Sir Harold MacMichael, High Commissioner to Palestine; Sir Charles Woolley, Governor of Cyprus; Sir Reader William Bullard, Minister to Iran; Sir Kingham Cornwallis, Ambassador to Iraq; and Sir Miles W. Lampton, Ambassador to Egypt, and others.

It is also reported that representatives of the United States also attended the conference. The conference is to continue several days more.

FOE ABANDONS MANY VESSELS

6 Warships, 9 Transports Left Unrepaired At Gibraltar Port

Yomiuri-Hochi

LISBON, May 9.—Six British and American warships as well as nine transports that were seriously damaged by German and Italian forces are left unrepaired at Gibraltar and other ports in the Mediterranean, according to information reaching here.

At Casablanca and also at other ports in North Africa, a large number of large and small warships and vessels have been abandoned because it is impossible to repair them.

This not only indicates the serious battles fought in North African and Mediterranean waters in the past six months but also verifies the great sacrifice made by British and American forces.

With the progress of the Tunisian battle, the British and American authorities had been openly declaring the possibility of making a landing on southeastern Europe, but the great loss of men in the British-American rank cannot be denied.

With the strong Axis naval bases established on the Italian mainland at Sicily and Sardinia, any attempt of the anti-Axis Powers to make a landing on southern Europe is deemed impossible.

Furthermore, the ambition of the enemy to gain control of the eastern Mediterranean itself has already become an empty dream.

New Variety Cotton Plant Discovered In Sumatra; Grows Everywhere in South

A new variety cotton plant was recently discovered in a Sumatra village by Shigemasa Sunada adviser of the Shonan Military Administration, according to the Tokyo Shimbun.

The new species is said to be of the best quality, producing cotton not inferior to the Egyptian cotton. Experiments by experts of the Tozan Agricultural Company in Shonan, have revealed that it is of the long perennial type and grows out of the seed.

This species will bloom in a year, grows five to six feet high in three years, and lasts for seven or eight years. Its chief merit is that it can be cultivated anywhere in the Southern Regions provided that there is not much rainfall.

The new species was discovered by Mr. Sunada during his inspection trip in Lampon State, Sumatra. Caught by a squall the military advisor took shelter in a village called Metro, when by chance his attention was attracted by a strange plant blooming in a nearby pepper-grass field totally different from the kinds he had seen in China.

He took the plant back with him to Shonan where he showed it to Chisato Motoyama, manager of the Tozan Agricultural Company, for examination. Mr. Motoyama, after his close survey of this plant as well as others of the same variety forwarded them to the branch office of the company in Sumatra, and son discovered many details of the new cotton plant.

The plant is now under a trial cultivation in the very pepper-grass field where the first specimen was found.

ITALIANS SURE OF ACHIEVING VICTORY IN WAR

Axis Forces' Defense Of Mediterranean Region Indomitable

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, May 8.—The Italian people are firmly confident of their ability to gain final victory in the present war.

Due to the fall of Bizerta and Tunis, the Anglo-American Powers are now propagating that they will soon dominate the Mediterranean, but the Italians have long been aware that as long as two frontal bases, Sicily and Sardinia, are in Axis hands, the position of Italy will be safe.

At present the indomitable Italian naval and air forces are strongly guarding the entire southern coastal area of Italy, and there will be no chance for the Anglo-American Powers to invade the Italian mainland.

Some may presume that the Anglo-American forces may carry out landing operations on the coast of Southern France, but it should be noted that this particular region is unimaginably well fortified. To cite just one example, the city of Toulon is said to be filled with Italian sailors in uniform who are ever ready to fight.

Besides, the French fleet, with the exception of two battleships, the Strasburg and the Dunkirk, has already been repaired and is vigorously pushing preparations for defense.

It is stated that the Commander of the Italian National Defense declared to newspapermen: "Southern France, the place of pleasure and recreation, has now been turned into a "coast of steel and iron."

REBEL FRENCH GENERALS FAIL TO REACH ACCORD

De Gaulle, Giraud Undecided of Site of Parley

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—The proposed De Gaulle-Giraud interview is said to be hitched by the divergence of opinions on the site of the conference.

According to a London report, the headquarters of rebel General Charles de Gaulle on Sunday night published a letter of April 27 sent by General Henri Giraud, Chief of the French puppet regime in North Africa, which proposed to meet General de Gaulle at a North African base. In the same letter, General Giraud is said to have expressed his opinion that the conference be held on a small scale with very few representatives from both sides.

The De Gaulle headquarters did not publish any reply to General Giraud's letter, but it is stated that as against Algiers which General de Gaulle proposed as the site for the conference, General Giraud is said to have insisted on Marrakesh in Morocco or Biskra in Algier.

Chungking Foreign Chief Pleads for More U.S. Aid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—Chungking is still pinning vain hope on the United States assistance.

A Washington dispatch available here reveals that Chungking's Foreign Minister Dr. T. V. Soong on Sunday called on President Franklin Roosevelt at the White House and explained to him about the pitiful plight of the Chungking regime.

After the interview, Soong told reporters that he expects to proceed to London as the Chungking regime desires to maintain close connection with the London Government.

Prohibited Zone Set Up

Domei

VICHY, May 10.—A prohibited zone has been established on the Spanish-French frontier, according to reports from Chamonix.

"From military necessity, a zone in the Spanish-French frontier has been set up and the entrance to that zone is prohibited," the announcement said. "Unless given special permit, none, excepting the residents in the said zone, is permitted to enter it."

Nippon Army Donates Goods to Kwangtung

Domei

CANTON, May 10.—In celebration of the third anniversary of the organization of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in South China presented an enormous quantity of medical supplies and clothing material for relief of the war-afflicted as well as several thousand pairs of rubber-soled shoes for Chinese school children, it was learned today. Simultaneously, the Kwangtung authorities donated a sum of money to be used for wounded and sick Japanese soldiers.

ARMY'S VICTORY IS BLOW TO FOE

Loss of Buthidaung Frustrates British Aim to Retake Burma

The occupation of Buthidaung by the Imperial Army Forces, as announced yesterday by the Imperial Headquarters, has completely frustrated once again the enemy's attempt to recapture Burma, quarters close to the military circles here declared immediately after the announcement, reports Domei.

Buthidaung, which is located on the left bank of the Mayu River, about 40 kilometers north of Akyab, was an important enemy supply center when the British forces attacked Akyab around the end of last year to restore lost territory, these circles recalled. The enemy has since made the base one of its most important strongholds.

It is recalled that the Anglo-Indian combined forces, after their defeat at Akyab last year, consolidated the defenses at Buthidaung, detailing several newly-recruited brigades and some remnants of the defeated troops for a counter-offensive.

Against these enemy preparations, the commentators declared, the intrepid Japanese Army Forces started their pincer moves against the stronghold from both the right and left banks of the Mayu River, and by their well-timed strategy, captured Buthidaung and smashed the enemy attempt on Burma.

Envoy Hidaka Confers With Italian Premier

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, May 9.—Prior to the presentation of his credentials to King Emperor Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japanese Ambassador to Italy, on the afternoon of May 4 called on Italian Premier Benito Mussolini at the Venezia Palace and had important conversations for long hours.

Following the interview, Ambassador Hidaka told the press: "I have been assured of the strong determination of the Italian people through my interviews with Premier Mussolini and other leaders of the Italian Government.

"The Italian people as a whole are burning with the fighting spirit; they are ready to smash the Anglo-American invasion if they ever dare to attack the Italian mainland. Since Italy is one of our Allies, I have been somewhat anxious about the prevailing conditions surrounding Italy, but my worry ended in a mere worry.

"I will do my best to further Italo-Japanese relations and to strengthen the Axis decisive diplomacy in the future."

Extension of Trade Law Being Discussed in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—The United States House of Representatives commenced today the examination of a bill for extending the reciprocal trade law for three years, it is reported from Washington.

The discussion of the bill at the House is being watched with keen attention as it is regarded as a test stone of the diplomatic policy of the United States.

The bill was approved by the Budget Committee of the House with a very small margin of vote. Then, in the Senate, 19 members are flatly opposing the bill, while 17 Democrats, 19 Republicans and one Progessive Senator are still holding their votes on the question.

Thus, it is expected that the discussion over the bill in the House of Representatives will become a heated one.

ENEMY CRUSHED BY JAPANESE IN VITAL AREA

Chiang and Communist Forces Being Dealt Severe Blow

With mopping-up operations against remnants of the enemy 24th Group Army virtually completed, the main body of the Japanese Forces in the Shansi-Honan border area suddenly launched a swift punitive drive on May 6 against 13,000 Chinese Communist troops under the command of General Liu Chen-pai. The Japanese Forces occupied Matienchen by noon Saturday and captured Shehsien by noon the next day, according to reports received here by Domei.

Matienchen was a strategic enemy base while Shehsien was headquarters for the 18th Group Army.

Meanwhile, other dispatches revealed that in large-scale operations started to the north of Tungting Lake, in central China, Japanese units occupied Nanhsien and Anhsiang on Saturday.

Chungking Forces Surrounded

The dispatches added that the Chungking 77th, 162nd and the newly organized fifth divisions have been surrounded by Japanese troops who have cut off the enemy's path of retreat in three directions. During the campaign many enemy officers were reported to have surrendered, including the commander of the 67th army.

Round-up reports received here indicate that one of the outstanding features of the more recent campaigns in China is that increasingly large numbers of enemy troops and officers are surrendering to the Japanese.

The ratio of surrendering soldiers and enemy bodies abandoned on the fields of battle is disclosed to be two to one with the number of surrenderers double that of year before last. The reason for this can be seen in statements by surrendering enemy officers that Chungking and the Chinese-Communist troops have come to realize that it is useless to resist the Japanese who have concretely demonstrated their goodwill toward China by enabling it to restore its administrative integrity.

Left Many Dead Behind

Meanwhile, statistics on aggregate war results of the Japanese Forces operating in northern and southern areas of the Yellow River including the northern sectors of Shantung, Kiangsu, Honan and Anhwei provinces during April, reveal that Japanese took 6,562

(Continued on Page 2)

Axis Stops Resistance

Domei

BERLIN, May 10.—In the area south of Bizerta, enemy forces opened attack on the Axis forces with superior tank units under the protection of powerful air forces, and after continuing their heroic resistance until the last bullet, the Axis forces finally stopped resistance, the Fuehrer's Headquarters announced this noon.

Domei

BERLIN, May 10.—Supplementing the communique issued today, the Fuehrer's Headquarters stated as follows:

"After completely destroying important factories and harbor facilities, German forces together with the Italian troops made an orderly retreat from Tunis, and are now continuing resistance against the British troops in the Manuan Peninsula. It was announced yesterday at London that anti-Axis forces occupied Hammamet, but no fighting has yet taken place in that city and the report is entirely false."

F.I.C. to Establish Military Academy

Domei

HANOI, May 10.—To strengthen its wartime structure, the Government-General of French Indo-China today issued a decree for the establishment of a military academy of equal standing with those in France. The new school will be open to all unmarried men of French Indo-China, regardless of race between the ages of 18 and 23. They must have high school education. Entrance examination will be held sometime this year.

POWER OF SCRIP OUSTED DOLLAR

Hongkong's Economic Setup Bolstered, Says Government-General

Domei

HONGKONG, May 10.—The ever widening influence and stability of Japanese military scrip has superseded the declining Hongkong dollar and necessitated the abolishment of the latter in order to promote the economy of this city, said the Chief of the Financial Affairs, Section of the Government-General in a verbal statement issued yesterday as follows:

"Simultaneous with the occupation of Hongkong, the yen military scrip had to be made the basic currency and to prohibit the circulation of the enemy currency, the Hongkong dollar, but in anticipation of a possible disorder in the economic organization in case of a sudden change in the currency system, the Hongkong dollar was allowed to circulate side by side with the military scrip.

"On the basis of the then existing market price the rate for the exchange of military scrip into the Hongkong dollar was made 2 to 1 for the maintenance of the value of the currency. However, the Hongkong dollar, which had influence all over South China as a trade currency, was unable to maintain its position as the result of the defeat of the British Army.

Declined in Value

"The dollar, gradually commenced to decline in value, although outwardly the rate of exchange against the military scrip was remaining intact due to the officially announced rate of exchange. In reality, however, there was a big difference in value between Hongkong dollar notes of large and small denominations. The exchange rate of 2 to 1 was applicable to Hongkong dollar notes of small denominations alone and those of large denominations continued to fall.

"Thus when it became impossible to exchange dollar notes of large denominations into military scrip, authorities withdrew these large notes and issued smaller ones as substitutes in order to prevent the Hongkong dollar from falling. The situation went from had to worse, the exchange rate on notes of large denominations falling by 30, 40 or at times 50 per cent.

"On the other hand, the issue amount of the military scrip continued to increase and commenced to circulate smoothly in every stratum of society. In July last year, therefore, the Hongkong dollar notes of large denominations were made the basis of exchange into military scrip and the exchange rate of 2 to 1 was revised. At the same time, the authorities decided to withhold exchanging Hongkong dollar notes for military scrip at military scrip exchange offices.

"As a result, the difference in value between dollar notes of large and small denominations ceased to exist and the Hongkong dollar trouble subsided. Since then the military scrip has succeeded in acquiring a firm footing and daily transactions have been made on the basis of military scrip.

Disappeared Almost Completely

"With the smooth and steady circulation of the military scrip, the Hongkong dollar disappeared almost completely from the market and lost its mission as a currency, although some treasured it surreptitiously for speculative purpose.

"However, at such places as Shanghai, Canton and Macao, speculation in the Hongkong dollar came into vogue and its ill effects made the Hongkong dollar unfit as a currency in Hongkong. So by removing on April 16 the limitation on the exchange of the Hongkong dollar into military scrip, the authorities have permitted the free exchange of the former into the latter and decided to prohibit the use of the Hongkong dollar as from June 1.

"Hence the Hongkong dollar has been doomed to sink into oblivion and the military scrip will become the only currency in circulation in Hongkong. This will surely be of great service for the stabilization of the Hongkong economic world and for a favorable development of its function, to say nothing of paving the way for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Egyptian Politicians Nabbed

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 10.—The Egyptian Government announced today that 70 Egyptian politicians are now imprisoned in Egypt, while 136 others are being held in detention, according to Cairo reports.

U.S. Planes in India

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—A formation of United States transport planes reached India from the United States mainland in four days and a half, according to Reuters reports from New Delhi.

Kuibishev Commemorates May Day Amid Bustle of Wartime Industry

Women Take to Arms and Jobs—Press Warns Public of Big Reich Offensive and Exhorts Them to Prepare for Possibility of Long War

Kuibishev greeted the second May Day, since the outbreak of the Soviet-German hostilities quietly and soberly with no festival gaiety that marked the celebrations in former times. The only distinguishing features of the day were the Red Flags at every street corner and the display of countless posters throughout the city with May Day slogans emphasizing the urgency of the prosecution of the war.

Doubtless, this was the scene duplicated in all cities throughout Soviet Russia, says the Mainichi correspondent from Kuibishev, as he vividly describes the conditions prevailing in the proximity of the city.

"The number of women soldiers have increased markedly of late. One runs into them everywhere. Also, the women have made advances into the domain of men in the industrial world. There is not one healthy Soviet women unemployed. They have taken their places in oil fields, coal mines and other fields of heavy industry.

Women Take Jobs

The Soviet women are even getting away with, and making a good job of the strenuous work of railroad transportation. The recent issue of a Soviet magazine reports that the percentage of women employed in railroad transportation was 21.7 per cent as of May 15, 1941 and that this figures had increased to 38.6 per cent as of October 1, 1942.

"Already 190,000 women have received training as railroad employes and are filling important positions while 222,000 women are now in the course of training to assume their future posts in railroad transportation.

"The following tendencies are discernible in recent editorials appearing in the various Soviet papers. The possibility of a long drawn-out war is being hinted to the people, and the Pravda came out with an editorial on April 30 stating that the war has now assumed the characteristics of being a prolonged struggle, emphasizing thereby the necessity of the people to prepare for this contingency.

"The Red Star warns the people against the launching of a new offensive by the Germans, inasmuch as it is plainly evident that a violent and decisive battle is yet to be fought.

"The importance of military training is again being emphasized and all the papers are advocating the need of further strengthening the military training laws promulgated in October of 1941. The papers assert that those on the home front must receive training similar to those on the battle fronts.

Lull Only Temporary

"Again, the Red Star comments: 'The present lull in the hostilities is only temporary, and a fierce battle will inevitably come. The men and officers of the Soviet Army should make full preparations to meet the situation.'

"The loss of European Soviet territories meant the loss of heavy industry regions, and Soviet Russia has now turned toward the Ural area as the source of her fighting strength. Desperate efforts are now being expended for the development of the territory, and the Ural area is fast assuming great importance.

"The sudden growth of the city of Sverdlovsk in the Ural gives an illuminating light on the recent development of the region. The Pravda, in describing the amazing transformation in the Ural region since the commencement of the war, states that the population of Sverdlovsk has increased from 17,000 in 1910 to 150,000 in 1926 with a further increase to 425,000 in 1939.

"Last year the mushroom growth of the city showed the astonishing rise of population to the extent of approximately 1,000,000. The whole city has been seemingly transformed into one large factory, with new plants springing up daily within the city as well as out.

"No means exist of knowing just what figures the production of the Ural area has reached, but the fact cannot be overlooked that Ural is fast becoming the production center of the Soviet Union.

Easter Rites Observed

"Easter was observed on April 24 this year in all churches throughout the country. Inasmuch as such celebration of the Easter was the first time since the birth of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the churches were crowded with pious men and women who came to attend the services. Moscow News gives an account of the Easter services as follows:

"'Restrictions on transportation facilities in Moscow were removed for the second time since the outbreak of the war for the convenience of those attending the rites in the churches that night. The Easter services were conducted according to solemn Russian orthodox rites throughout the night. Next day Patriarch Nicolai issued a resolution for the consummation of the war to the followers of the faith in the districts and offered prayers for victory.'"

German Nation Has Full Faith In Axis Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

question worth more or less consideration. But, in parallel with this consideration, politically, the Anglo-American attempts to win neutrals over to their side are being observed. But practically speaking, any such attempts on the part of America and Britain will prove futile.

Determination Strengthened

It has been reported for this one month past that there existed a stir among the neutral nations. However, the Polish affair has had the effect of again reminding the neutral nations of the horror of Communism. As a result of this affair, the nations on the side of the Axis Powers, one and all, seem to have renewed their determination to wage this war to the very end in collaboration with Germany and Italy.

Thus, the Axis Powers have had the salutary effect of having bound together their inter-relations. Consequently, in the future, even if the Anglo-American maneuvers may be pushed more persistently to disrupt the neutral nations or the Axis Powers, many observers are inclined to say, such efforts on the part of America and Britain practically will prove ineffective.

Mainichi. Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco recently declared that Spain's maintenance of neutrality has become extremely difficult, we are told. But how is the present situation in the Balearic Islands or in the Spanish mainland?

Oshima. As a point for landing, it is said that America and Britain will not choose the Iberian Peninsula area. The fact that Spain and Portugual are trying by all means to maintain their neutrality can be known by the formation of the Iberian bloc.

If freedom of action is obtained in the Mediterranean, the operation of 2,000,000 tons of ships may become possbile, and there is a possibility for the Anglo-American side to be able to chose any point in that area which will be politically or militarily effective.

Where the Anglo-American forces will try to land remains unknown, but at some place they will stage landing operations. But here in Berlin, as I told you just now, it is considered that Turkey possibly makes the most dangerous spot. The possibility of the Iberian Peninsula being converted into a scene of landing operations is considered slight.

East Front Important

Mainichi. What do you think of the Reich-Soviet war?

Oshima. Thus far, Germany has prevented the anti-Axis side from setting up a second front in concert with the Soviet winter campaign. This must be ascribed to the distinguished service rendered by the Axis officers and men on the North African front. Because of this, Germany has been able to concentrate on the Eastern Front to date. Such being the situation, some have begun to observe that Germany may concentrate troops to prevent the enemy from launching landing operations on Europe and simultaneously initiate a new operation to cope with the Eastern Front at a proper time.

Mainichi. How does Germany estimate Soviet fighting power in the coming summer operation?

Oshima. Germany does not consider that the Soviet fighting power has been greatly weakened. Germany's attitude in overcoming the present situation depends on its estimation of the Soviet fighting power. There are signs that Germany in the past somewhat underrated the enemy's fighting power. This time, however, Germany is very cautious. In this sense, the Reich-Soviet War may be said to become full-fledged from now on. So long as Germany takes the offensive in summers and the Soviet Union does in winters as hitherto, the war will not come to an end forever.

In the coming summer season, the German army is considered likely to initiate such a new operation as to settle the war for good. Judging from the general situation of the European war, the Anglo-American forces will for the first time taste the true strength of the Axis countries because they haven't measured swords with the main body of the Axis forces.

All in all, the significance of the war situation lies in the future. From this point of view, such a matter as the outcome of the North African campaign must be little or nothing.

SOVIET-POLISH RIFT WORSENS

Vyschinsky, Racznski Cast Oil on Flames; New Pole Army Urged

The Polish-Soviet rift was further aggravated by the expository address made by H. A. Vyschinsky, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of People's Commissar, and the rebuttal voiced by Count Adward Racznski, Foreign Minister of the Polish refugee government, but with the general advocations made by the anti-Axis camps for the decision reached by the Soviet Council of People's Commissar by which a new Polish force will be established, Polish stand has been completely ignored, and the schism has now widened to unbridgeable proportions, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei on Sunday.

The Polish Patriotic Association, under the leadership of Madame Vasilevska, bitterly criticized the original Polish army, that was organized in the middle sector of the Volga, for their failure to cooperate with the Red forces and their withdrawal to Baghdad, and in the April 29 edition of the Izvestia, strongly advocated the organization of a new Polish army.

Recently, Madame Vasilevska appeared in the social circles in Moscow, fully attired in the regalia of a Soviet officer. These facts clearly indicate that the Soviet Government had been planning the organization of a new Polish army as early as the latter part of last month

It is also reported that Prime Minister Churchill is intending to personally go to Moscow to settle the controversy, and that the British Government is desperately endeavoring to suppress the proposals presented by General Wladyslaw Sikorski, head of the Polish refugee government in London, who volunteered to go to Iran to inspect the Polish troops there.

Apostolic Envoy Calls On Minister Shigemitsu

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu interviewed Apostolic Envoy Paulo Marella at the former's official residence yesterday afternoon and exchanged conversations for an hour.

With the aforementioned interview, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu completed his interviews with all the foreign diplomatic corps now in Tokyo.

Shigemitsu Sees Tojo

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu conferred with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence yesterday afternoon for about 50 minutes.

On the occasion, Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, it is understood, reported to the Prime Minister on the prevailing international situation.

At the same time, both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister exchanged views on the recent trip of General Tojo to the Philippines.

Shanghai Controls Wheat

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 10.—To exercise exclusive control over the distribution, purchasing, selling and other commercial transactions of wheat and wheat flour in China, the Wheat Flour and Wheat Control Commission was established here today as a subsidiary of the All-China Commercial Control Association.

The new body will function as a supervisory organ of the Japan Flour Association representing Japanese flour merchants in China and the Cereals Association representing Chinese flour interests, which were also organized here today as control organs in their respective fields.

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Ukiyoye Prints Shown At Zurich Exhibition

Domei

ZURICH, May 10.—An exhibition of Japanese Ukiyoye was opened at the Zurich Museum yesterday. About 550 Ukiyoye prints including the works of Hiroshige and others were displayed. The exhibition is creating a considerable sensation among those whose interest in Japan has recently been greatly stimulated since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Okakura's Diary Reveals Foes' Invasion Into India

The diary of Tenshin Okakura, who uttered the famous words "Asia is One," written half a century ago at the time of his visit to Peking, the city of art and beauty, and to the other regions of China in search of the source of Asiatic art, were recently discovered and furnished interesting and valuable insight into Tenshin of the younger days, according to the Mainichi.

In 1893, Tenshin making his pivotal center in Peking, wandered on horseback or on foot over the various regions of China in his pilgrimage to art and finally traced the origins of Chinese art to two sources, namely, north and south in the regions watered by the flow of the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers.

What he saw in his travels through China, the ruin and degeneration of a great and ancient nation, coupled with what he witnessed later of the insidious poisoning and undermining of India's strength by the exploiting Americans and British wrung a desperate cry from Tenshin's heart which found expression in his book "The Awakening of Asia."

The recently discovered diary of his travels in China consists of five hand-bound volumes of some 100 pages and though roughly written in brush for his own memorandum purposes deals with Chinese arts, handicraft, architecture, customs and whatever that caught Tenshin's eyes.

Roosevelt for More Budget

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 10.—President Franklin Roosevelt today sent a special message to Congress and demanded the approval of an additional budget amounting to $4,934,725,000 as expenditures of the Naval Air Bureau.

Roosevelt in the same message stated that this is absolutely needed for the prosecution of the war, but the details of the budget have not been divulged.

Enemy Crushed By Japanese In Vital Area

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy prisoners including 481 Communist troops while the enemy left behind 6,472 war dead.

Enemy war facilities destroyed included seven arsenals, four hand-grenade plants, four clothing depots and two provisions depots, while war trophies captured by the Japanese comprised 7,315 rifles, 463 revolvers, 109 light machine-guns, three trench mortars, 16,864 hand-grenades as well as a large quantity of other arms.

Other dispatches revealed that General Ma Fa-wu, commander of the routed 40th Army who fled into the hills along the Shansi border in the face of mopping-up operations by the Japanese Forces against Chungking's 24th Group Army, was killed on April 30, when the Japanese Army Air Force bombed a point two kilometers northeast of Lingchwan.

Within five days since the launching of operations against the enemy 67th Army and the 161st Division on May 5 in the area to the north of Tungtin Lake, Japanese Forces occupied one enemy stronghold after another despite stiff enemy resistance, particularly at Nanshan in the hilly region to the north of Hwajung, the dispatches said.

Made Surprise Landing

A particularly spectacular feature of this campaign was the achievement of the Japanese mobile forces which effected a surprise landing on May 5 of the shore opposite to Chapanchou sandbar on Changtu Lake, after crossing Tungting Lake.

After routing the 589th Regiment of the 179th division based at Shaochachen, Japanese Forces moved into Tienhsin Lake by crossing Mucha, Peng, Tungkou and Tungting West Lakes. By noon of the same day, Japanese Forces contacted other Japanese Forces which had advanced southward overland from Anhsiang at Siachiawan, 24 kilometers south of Anhsiang.

Combined Japanese Forces then cut off the retreat of over 2,000 troops belonging to the enemy 161st and the 77th divisions.

Enemy Forces Surrounded

Meantime, another Japanese unit effected a surprise landing Sunday at a point on the bank opposite of Nancha, on Tienhsin Lake, by crossing Tungting West Lake and succeeded in cutting off the retreat of the enemy 29th Group Army. With these tactics the Japanese Forces have surrounded the main force of the enemy 29th Group Army within an area of 10 kilometers' radius.

During this campaign, a Japanese unit which is now carrying on mopping-up operations against remnants of the 29th Group Army near Meitien Lake, 15 kilometers north of Nanhsien, dealt a smashing blow to enemy troops which attempted to escape the Japanese line of encirclement at a point 15 kilometers northwest of Nanhsien.

Meanwhile, over 3,000 enemy troops constituting the main force of the enemy 161st Division, which retreated southward from Nanhsien Saturday morning, found their retreat blocked by the Japanese Forces which moved northward by crossing Tungtin Lake.

Badly battered enemy forces offered final resistance at Hohwashi, 10 kilometers southwest of Nanhsien. Unable to cope with the crushing Japanese attacks, the enemy troops used poison gas against the Japanese from Saturday night to Monday morning. However, since the Japanese were fully prepared for gas warfare, the Japanese suffered no losses and completely routed the enemy.

In Hunan Province, powerful formations of Army bombers carried out devastating raids against the enemy 29th Group Army in close collaboration with land units.

From Japanese planes violent hand-to-hand fights could be observed in the vicinities of Nantiho River and Ningchiachou where enemy remnants fleeing westward were attacked by Japanese Forces. At the same time, Japanese set afire three large-sized enemy transports on Friday and Saturday and sank over 70 vessels of varying size and damaged approximately 70 more craft.

Franco Makes Tour

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, spoke before 60,000 people at Almeira yesterday in the course of his inspection trip through the country and expressed his views respecting the present stage of the war.

General and Mrs. Franco, accompanied by their daughter and many officials, reached Granada at 3 p.m. today.

Dutch Fishermen Going Abroad

AMSTERDAM.—Dutch fishermen and market gardeners will shortly be sent to the Baltic States and the Ukraine to take up work there. The Nederlandsche Oest-Compagnie is sending 15 boats to Lake Peipus, in Estonia, to begin fishing.

Foreign Bands in Reich

BERLIN.—Over 700 foreign musical bands, containing a total of 5,000 musicians, are presently engaged in Germany in entertaining the German people in cafes, restaurants and music halls, according to an announcement by the Reichmusic Chamber.

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